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Transmitted herewith for filing is the continuation-in-part patent application of

Inventor(s): Kenneth Rhodes and Wenqian An

For: METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

Enclosed are:

☒ This is a request for filing a ☒ continuation-in-part ☐ divisional application under 37 CFR 1.53(b), of pending prior application serial no. 09/350,874, filed on July 9, 1999 entitled METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS.

☒ 62 pages of specification, 2 pages of claims, 1 page of abstract.

☒ 46 sheets of informal drawings (Figures 1-41).

☒ An unexecuted Declaration, Petition and Power of Attorney.

☒ 92 pages of sequence listing.

☐ An assignment of the invention to _____. A recordation form cover sheet (Form PTO 1595) is also enclosed.

☐ A verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 C.F.R. 1.9 and 37 C.F.R. 1.27.

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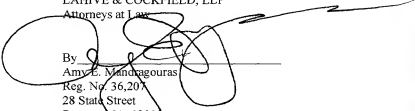
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METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

5 Related Applications

- This application claims priority to U.S. provisional Application No. 60/110,033, filed on November 25, 1998, U.S. provisional Application No. 60/109,333, filed on November 20, 1998, U.S. provisional Application No. 60/110,277, filed on November 30, 1998, U.S. Patent Application No.: 09/298,731, filed on April 23, 1999, U.S. Patent Application No.: 09/350,614, filed on July 9, 1999, and U.S. Patent Application No.: 09/350,874, filed on July 9, 1999, incorporated herein in their entirety by this reference.

Background of the Invention

- Mammalian cell membranes are important to the structural integrity and activity of many cells and tissues. Of particular interest in membrane physiology is the study of transmembrane ion channels which act to directly control a variety of pharmacological, physiological, and cellular processes. Numerous ion channels have been identified including calcium, sodium, and potassium channels, each of which have been investigated to determine their roles in vertebrate and insect cells.

- Because of their involvement in maintaining normal cellular homeostasis, much attention has been given to potassium channels. A number of these potassium channels open in response to changes in the cell membrane potential. Many voltage-gated potassium channels have been identified and characterized by their electrophysiological and pharmacological properties. Potassium currents are more diverse than sodium or calcium currents and are further involved in determining the response of a cell to external stimuli.

- The diversity of potassium channels and their important physiological role highlights their potential as targets for developing therapeutic agents for various diseases. One of the best characterized classes of potassium channels are the voltage-gated potassium channels. The prototypical member of this class is the protein encoded by the Shaker gene in *Drosophila melanogaster*. Proteins of the Shal or Kv4 family are a type of voltage-gated potassium channels that underlies many of the native A type currents that have been recorded from different primary cells. Kv4 channels have a major role in the repolarization of cardiac action potentials. In neurons, Kv4 channels and the A currents they may comprise play an important role in modulation of firing rate, action potential initiation and in controlling dendritic responses to synaptic inputs.

The Kv family of channels includes, among others: (1) the delayed-rectifier potassium channels, which repolarize the membrane after each action potential to prepare the cell to fire again; and (2) the rapidly inactivating (A-type) potassium channels, which are

active predominantly at subthreshold voltages and act to reduce the rate at which excitable cells reach firing threshold. In addition to being critical for action potential conduction, Kv channels also control the response to depolarizing, e.g., synaptic, inputs and play a role in neurotransmitter release. As a result of these activities, voltage-gated potassium channels are key regulators of neuronal excitability (Hille B., *Ionic Channels of Excitable Membranes*, Second Edition, Sunderland, MA: Sinauer, (1992)).

There is tremendous structural and functional diversity within the Kv potassium channel superfamily. This diversity is generated both by the existence of multiple genes and by alternative splicing of RNA transcripts produced from the same gene. Nonetheless, the amino acid sequences of the known Kv potassium channels show high similarity. All appear to be comprised of four, pore forming α -subunits and some are known to have four cytoplasmic (β -subunit) polypeptides (Jan L.Y. et al. (1990) *Trends Neurosci* 13:415-419, and Pongs, O. et al. (1995) *Sem Neurosci*. 7:137-146). The known Kv channel α -subunits fall into four sub-families named for their homology to channels first isolated from *Drosophila*: the Kv1, or *Shaker*-related subfamily; the Kv2, or *Shab*-related subfamily; the Kv3, or *Shaw*-related subfamily; and the Kv4, or *Shal*-related subfamily.

Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 are examples of Kv channel α -subunits of the *Shal*-related subfamily. Kv4.3 has a unique neuroanatomical distribution in that its mRNA is highly expressed in brainstem monoaminergic and forebrain cholinergic neurons, where it is involved in the release of the neurotransmitters dopamine, norepinephrine, serotonin, and acetylcholine. This channel is also highly expressed in cortical pyramidal cells and in interneurons. (Serdio P. et al. (1996) *J. Neurophys* 75:2174-2179). Interestingly, the Kv4.3 polypeptide is highly expressed in neurons which express the corresponding mRNA. The Kv4.3 polypeptide is expressed in the somatodendritic membranes of these cells, where it is thought to contribute to the rapidly inactivating K⁺ conductance. Kv4.2 mRNA is widely expressed in brain, and the corresponding polypeptide also appears to be concentrated in somatodendritic membranes where it also contributes to the rapidly inactivating K⁺ conductance (Sheng et al. (1992) *Neuron* 9:271-84). These somatodendritic A-type Kv channels, like Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 are likely involved in processes which underlie learning and memory, such as integration of sub-threshold synaptic responses and the conductance of back-propagating action potentials (Hoffman D.A. et al. (1997) *Nature* 387:869-875).

Thus, proteins which interact with and modulate the activity of potassium channel proteins e.g., potassium channels having a Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 subunit, provide novel molecular targets to modulate neuronal excitability, e.g., action potential conduction, somatodendritic excitability and neurotransmitter release, in cells expressing these channels. In addition, detection of genetic lesions in the gene encoding these proteins could be used to diagnose and treat cardiovascular disorders such as heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, or angina.

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15 Summary of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of novel nucleic acid molecules which encode gene products that interact with potassium channel proteins or possess substantial homology to the gene products of the invention that interact with potassium channel proteins (paralogs). Potassium channel proteins are, for example, 20 potassium channels having a Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 subunit. The nucleic acid molecules of the invention and their gene products are referred to herein as "Potassium Channel Interacting Proteins", "PCIP", or "KChIP" nucleic acid and protein molecules. The PCIP molecules of the present invention are useful as modulating agents to regulate a variety of cellular processes, in particular, cardiac cell processes.

25 Accordingly, in one aspect, this invention provides a method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder, e.g., arteriosclerosis, ischemia reperfusion injury, restenosis, arterial inflammation, vascular wall remodeling, ventricular remodeling, rapid ventricular pacing, coronary microembolism, tachycardia, bradycardia, pressure overload, aortic bending, coronary artery ligation, vascular heart disease, atrial 30 fibrillation or congestive heart failure, by contacting a PCIP polypeptide or a fragment thereof, or a cell expressing a PCIP polypeptide or a fragment thereof with a test compound and determining whether the PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof binds to the test compound, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder. In a preferred embodiment, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide or 35 fragment thereof is detected by direct detection of test compound/polypeptide binding. In another embodiment, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof is detected by using a competition binding assay. In yet another embodiment, the

binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof is detected by using an assay for PCIP activity.

In another aspect, the invention features a method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder, e.g., arteriosclerosis, ischemia reperfusion injury, restenosis, arterial inflammation, vascular wall remodeling, ventricular remodeling, rapid ventricular pacing, coronary microembolism, tachycardia, bradycardia, pressure overload, aortic bending, coronary artery ligation, vascular heart disease, atrial fibrillation or congestive heart failure, by incubating a cell expressing a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunit, or a fragment of a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunit, and a PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof, in the presence and absence of a candidate compound; and determining whether the presence of the candidate compound modulates the interaction of the potassium channel or fragment thereof with the PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a method for treating a cardiovascular disorder by contacting a potassium channel with an effective amount of a compound that modulates the binding of a PCIP protein to the potassium channel.

In a further aspect, the invention features a method for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder by detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced, an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide, or an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

In another aspect, the invention features a method for identifying a subject suffering from a cardiovascular disorder by detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced, an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide, or an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

In a preferred embodiment, the cardiovascular disorder is associated with an abnormal I_{to} current.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human 1v. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1463 of SEQ ID NO:1. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 216 of SEQ ID NO:2.

Figure 2 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 1v. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1856 of SEQ ID NO:3. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 245 of SEQ ID NO:4.

Figure 3 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of mouse 1v. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1907 of SEQ ID NO:5. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 216 of SEQ ID NO:6.

Figure 4 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 1vl. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1534 of SEQ ID NO:7. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:8.

Figure 5 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of mouse 1vl. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1540 of SEQ ID NO:9. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 227 of SEQ ID NO:10.

Figure 6 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 1vn. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 955 of SEQ ID NO:11. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 203 of SEQ ID NO:12.

Figure 7 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human 9ql. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2009 of SEQ ID NO:13. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 270 of SEQ ID NO:14.

Figure 8 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 9ql. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1247 of SEQ ID NO:15. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 257 of SEQ ID NO:16.

Figure 9 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of mouse 9ql. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2343 of SEQ ID NO:17. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 270 of SEQ ID NO:18.

Figure 10 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human 9qm. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1955 of SEQ ID NO:19. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 252 of SEQ ID NO:20.

Figure 11 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 9qm. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2300 of SEQ ID NO:21. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 252 of SEQ ID NO:22.

Figure 12 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human 9qs. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1859 of SEQ ID NO:23. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 220 of SEQ ID NO:24.

Figure 13 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of monkey 9qs. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2191 of SEQ ID NO:25. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 220 of SEQ ID NO:26.

Figure 14 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 9qc. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2057 of SEQ ID NO:27. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 252 of SEQ ID NO:28.

Figure 15 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 8t.

- 5 The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1904 of SEQ ID NO:29. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 225 of SEQ ID NO:30.

Figure 16 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human p19. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 619 of SEQ ID NO:31. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 200 of SEQ ID NO:32.

- 10 *Figure 17* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat p19. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 442 of SEQ ID NO:33. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:34.

Figure 18 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of mouse p19. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2644 of SEQ ID NO:35.

- 15 The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 256 of SEQ ID NO:36.

Figure 19 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human W28559. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 380 of SEQ ID NO:37. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 126 of SEQ ID NO:38.

- 20 *Figure 20* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human P193. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2176 of SEQ ID NO:39. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 41 of SEQ ID NO:40.

Figure 21 depicts a schematic representation of the rat 1v, the rat 9qm, and the mouse P19 proteins, aligned to indicate the conserved domains among these proteins.

- 25 *Figure 22* depicts the genomic DNA sequence of human 9q. *Figure 22A* depicts exon 1 and its flanking intron sequences (SEQ ID NO:46). *Figure 22B* depicts exons 2-11 and the flanking intron sequences (SEQ ID NO:47).

Figure 23 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of monkey KChIP4a. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2413 of SEQ ID NO:48. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 233 of SEQ ID NO:49.

- 30 *Figure 24* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of monkey KChIP4b. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1591 of SEQ ID NO:50. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 233 of SEQ ID NO:51.

- Figure 25* depicts an alignment of KChIP4a, KChIP4b, 9q1, 1v, p19, and related human paralog (hsncspara) W28559. Amino acids identical to the consensus are shaded in black, conserved amino acids are shaded in gray.

- 35 *Figure 26* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 33b07. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2051 of SEQ ID NO:52. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:53.

Figure 27 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of human 33b07. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 4148 of SEQ ID NO:54. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 414 of SEQ ID NO:55.

Figure 28 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 1p.

- 5 The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2643 of SEQ ID NO:56. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 267 of SEQ ID NO:57.

Figure 29 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 7s. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2929 of SEQ ID NO:58. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 270 of SEQ ID NO:59.

- 10 *Figure 30* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 29x. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1489 of SEQ ID NO:60. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 351 of SEQ ID NO:61.

Figure 31 depicts the cDNA sequence of rat 25r. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 1194 of SEQ ID NO:62.

- 15 *Figure 32* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 5p. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 600 of SEQ ID NO:63. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 95 of SEQ ID NO:64.

- Figure 33* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 7q. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 639 of SEQ ID NO:65. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 212 of SEQ ID NO:66.

- 20 *Figure 34* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of rat 19r. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 816 of SEQ ID NO:67. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 271 of SEQ ID NO:68.

- Figure 35* depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of monkey 25 KChIP4c. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2263 of SEQ ID NO:69. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 229 of SEQ ID NO:70.

Figure 36 depicts the cDNA sequence and predicted amino acid sequence of monkey KChIP4d. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 2259 of SEQ ID NO:71. The amino acid sequence corresponds to amino acids 1 to 250 of SEQ ID NO:72.

- 30 *Figure 37* depicts an alignment of KChIP4a, KChIP4b, KChIP4c, and KChIP4d.

- Figure 38* depicts a graph showing the current traces from CHO cells which express Kv4.2 with or without KChIP2 (9ql). Cells are voltage clamped at -80 mV and stepped from -60 mV to +50 mV for 200ms. Peak current amplitudes at the various test voltages are shown in the right panel. *Figure 38* further depicts a table showing the amplitude and kinetic effects of KChIP2 (9ql) on Kv4.2. KChIP2 expression alters the peak current amplitude, inactivation and recovery from inactivation time constants, and activation $V_{1/2}$.

Figure 39 depicts a graph showing the current traces from CHO cells which express Kv4.2 with or without KChIP3 (p19). Cells are voltage clamped at -80 mV and stepped

from -60 mV to +50 mV for 200ms. Peak current amplitudes at the various test voltages are shown in the right panel. *Figure 39* further depicts a table showing the amplitude and kinetic effects of KChIP3 (p19) on Kv4.2. KChIP3 causes alterations in peak current and inactivation and recovery from inactivation time constants.

Figure 40 depicts results from electrophysiological experiments demonstrating that coexpression of KChIP1 dramatically alters the current density and kinetics of Kv4.2 channels expressed in CHO cells.

Figure 40A depicts current traces from a Kv4.2 transfected CHO cell. Current was evoked by depolarizing the cell sequentially from a holding potential of -80 mV to test potentials from -60 to 50 mV. Current traces are leak subtracted using a p/5 protocol. The current axis is shown at the same magnification as in (b) to emphasize the change in current amplitudes. Inset- Single current trace at 50mV at an expanded current axis to show the kinetics of current activation and inactivation.

Figure 40B depicts current traces as in (a), but from a cell transfected with equal amounts of DNA for Kv4.2 and KChIP1.

Figure 40C depicts peak current amplitude at all voltages from cells transfected with Kv4.2 alone (n=11) or cotransfected with KChIP1 (n=9).

Figures 40D and 40E depict recovery from inactivation using a two pulse protocol. Kv4.2 alone (D) or coexpressed with KChIP1 (E) is driven into the inactivated state using a first pulse to 50 mV, then a second pulse to 50 mV is applied at varying times after the first pulse. Holding potential is -80 mV before and after all pulses.

Figure 40F depicts a summary of the percentage the peak current recovers between pulses for Kv4.2 (n=8) and Kv4.2 plus KChIP1 (n=5) transfected cells. The time constant of recovery from inactivation is fit to a single exponential.

Figure 41 depicts an alignment of human KChIP family members with closely related members of the recoverin family of Ca²⁺ sensing proteins. (HIP:human hippocalcin; NCS1:rat neuronal calcium sensor 1). The alignment was performed using the MegAlign program for Macintosh (version 4.00 from DNASTAR) using the Clustal method with the PAM250 residue weight table and default parameters, and shaded using BOXSHADES. Residues identical to the consensus are shaded black, conservative substitutions are shaded grey. X, Y, Z and -X, -Y, -Z denote the positions of residues which are responsible for binding to the calcium ion in the EF hand.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the discovery of novel nucleic acid molecules which encode gene products that interact with potassium channel proteins or possess substantial homology to the gene products of the invention that interact with potassium channel proteins (paralogs). Potassium channel proteins are, for example,

potassium channels having a Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 subunit. The nucleic acid molecules of the invention and their gene products are referred to herein as "Potassium Channel Interacting Proteins" "PCIP", or "KChIP" nucleic acid and protein molecules. The PCIP proteins of the present invention bind to and modulate a potassium channel mediated activity in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell. Kv4 potassium channels, e.g., potassium channels having a Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 subunit, underlie the voltage-gated K⁺ current known as I_{to} (transient outward current) in the mammalian heart (Kaab S. *et al.* (1998) *Circulation* 98(14):1383-93; Dixon J.E. *et al.* (1996) *Circulation Research* 79(4):659-68; Nerbonne JM (1998) *Journal of Neurobiology* 37(1):37-59; Barry D.M. *et al.* (1998) *Circulation Research* 83(5):560-7; Barry D.M. *et al.* (1996) *Annual Review of Physiology* 58:363-94. This current underlies the rapid repolarization of cardiac myocytes during an action potential. It also participates in the inter-beat interval by controlling the rate at which cardiac myocytes reach the threshold for firing a subsequent action potential.

This current is also known to be down regulated in patients with cardiac hypertrophy, resulting in prolongation of the cardiac action potential. In these patients, action potential prolongation is thought to produce changes in calcium load and calcium handling within the myocardium, which contributes to the progression of cardiac disease from hypertrophy to heart failure (Wickenden *et al.* (1998) *Cardiovascular Research* 37:312). Interestingly, several PCIPs of the present invention (e.g., 9ql, 9qm, 9qs, shown in SEQ ID NOs:13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25) bind to and modulate potassium channels containing a Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 subunit and contain calcium binding EF-hand domains. Because of mutations in these PCIP genes, defects in the expression of these calcium-binding PCIP proteins themselves, or defects in the interaction between these PCIPs and Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 channels, might be expected to lead to decreases in Kv4.3 (I_{to}) currents in the myocardium, therapeutic agents that alter PCIP expression or modulate the interaction between these PCIPs and Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 may be extremely valuable agents to slow or prevent the progression of disease from hypertrophy to heart failure.

Accordingly, in one aspect, this invention provides a method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder by contacting a PCIP polypeptide, or a cell expressing a PCIP polypeptide with a test compound and determining whether the PCIP polypeptide binds to the test compound, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a potassium channel associated disorder such as a cardiovascular disorder. As used herein, a "potassium channel associated disorder" includes a disorder, disease or condition which is characterized by a misregulation of a potassium channel mediated activity.

Potassium channel associated disorders can, for example, detrimentally affect the generation and distribution of electrical impulses that stimulate the cardiac muscle fibers to contract. Examples of potassium channel associated disorders include cardiovascular disorders such as arteriosclerosis, ischemia reperfusion injury, restenosis, arterial inflammation, vascular

wall remodeling, ventricular remodeling, rapid ventricular pacing, coronary microembolism, tachycardia, bradycardia, pressure overload, aortic bending, coronary artery ligation, vascular heart disease, atrial fibrillation, long-QT syndrome, congestive heart failure, sinus node disfunction, angina, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, coronary artery spasm, or arrhythmia. In a preferred embodiment, the cardiovascular disorder is associated with an abnormal I_{to} current.

In a preferred embodiment, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide is detected by direct detection of test compound/polypeptide binding. In another embodiment, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide is detected by using a competition binding assay. In yet another embodiment, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide is detected by using an assay for PCIP activity. As used interchangeably herein, a "PCIP activity", "biological activity of PCIP" or "functional activity of PCIP", refers to an activity exerted by a PCIP protein, polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule on a PCIP responsive cell or on a PCIP protein substrate, as determined *in vivo*, or *in vitro*, according to standard techniques. In one embodiment, a PCIP activity is a direct activity, such as an association with a PCIP-target molecule. As used herein, a "target molecule" or "binding partner" is a molecule with which a PCIP protein binds or interacts in nature, such that PCIP-mediated function is achieved. A PCIP target molecule can be a non-PCIP molecule or a PCIP protein or polypeptide. In an exemplary embodiment, a PCIP target molecule is a PCIP ligand. Alternatively, a PCIP activity is an indirect activity, such as a cellular signaling activity mediated by interaction of the PCIP protein with a PCIP ligand.

The biological activities of PCIP are described herein. For example, the binding of the test compound to the PCIP polypeptide is detected by using an assay for one or more of the following activities: (1) interaction with (e.g., binding to) a potassium channel protein or portion thereof, e.g., a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunit; (2) regulation of the phosphorylation state of a potassium channel protein or portion thereof; (3) association with (e.g., binding to) calcium and acting as a calcium dependent kinase; (4) modulation of a potassium channel mediated activity in a cell (e.g., a cardiac cell such as a pericardial cell, a myocardial cell, or an endocardial cell); (5) modulation of chromatin formation in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell; (6) modulation of vesicular traffic and protein transport in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell; (7) modulation of cytokine signaling in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell; (8) regulation of the association of a potassium channel protein or portion thereof with the cellular cytoskeleton; (9) modulation of cellular proliferation; (10) modulation of the release of neurotransmitters; (11) modulation of membrane excitability; (12) influencing the resting potential of membranes; (13) modulation of wave forms and frequencies of action potentials; and (14) modulation of thresholds of excitation.

In another aspect, the invention features a method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder by incubating a cell expressing a potassium channel or a fragment thereof, and a PCIP polypeptide, in the presence and absence of a candidate compound; and determining whether the presence of the candidate compound modulates the interaction of the potassium channel or fragment thereof with the PCIP polypeptide, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder. As used herein, a "potassium channel" includes a protein or polypeptide that is involved in receiving, conducting, and transmitting signals in an excitable cell. Potassium channels are typically expressed in electrically excitable cells, e.g., neurons, cardiac, skeletal and smooth muscle, renal, endocrine, and egg cells, and can form heteromultimeric structures, e.g., composed of pore-forming and cytoplasmic subunits. Examples of potassium channels include: (1) the voltage-gated potassium channels, (2) the ligand-gated potassium channels, and (3) the mechanically-gated potassium channels. For a detailed description of potassium channels, see Kandel E.R. et al., Principles of Neural Science, second edition, (Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., N.Y. (1985)), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The PCIP proteins of the present invention have been shown to interact with, for example, potassium channels having a Kv4.3 subunit or a Kv4.2 subunit.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a method for treating a cardiovascular disorder by contacting a potassium channel with an effective amount of a compound that modulates the binding of a PCIP protein to the potassium channel.

In a further aspect, the invention features a method for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder by detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced, an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide, or an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

In another aspect, the invention features a method for identifying a subject suffering from a cardiovascular disorder by detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced, an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide, or an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

The PCIP molecules of the present invention were initially identified based on their ability, as determined using yeast two-hybrid assays (described in detail in Example 1), to interact with the amino-terminal 180 amino acids of rat Kv4.3 subunit. Further binding studies with other potassium subunits were performed to demonstrate specificity of the PCIP for Kv4.3 and Kv4.2. *In situ* localization, immuno-histochemical methods, co-immunoprecipitation and patch clamping methods were then used to clearly demonstrate that the PCIPs of the present invention interact with and modulate the activity of potassium channels, particularly those comprising a 4.3 or 4.2 subunit.

Several novel human, mouse, monkey, and rat PCIP family members have been identified, referred to herein as 1v, 9q, p19, W28559, KChIP4, 33b07, 1p, and rat 7s proteins and nucleic acid molecules. The human, rat, and mouse cDNAs encoding the 1v polypeptide are represented by SEQ ID NOs:1, 3, and 5, and shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively. In the brain, 1v mRNA is highly expressed in neocortical and hippocampal interneurons, in the thalamic reticular nucleus and medial habenula, in basal forebrain and striatal cholinergic neurons, in the superior colliculus, and in cerebellar granule cells. The 1v polypeptide is highly expressed in the somata, dendrites, axons and axon terminals of cells that express 1v mRNA. Splice variants of the 1v gene have been identified in rat and mouse and are represented by SEQ ID NOs: 7, 9, and 11 and shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6, respectively. 1v polypeptide interacts with potassium channels comprising Kv4.3 or kv4.2 subunits, but not with Kv1.1 subunits. As determined by Northern blot, the 1v transcripts (mRNA) are expressed predominantly in the brain

The 8t cDNA (SEQ ID NO: 29) encodes a polypeptide having a molecular weight of approximately 26 kD corresponding to SEQ ID NO:30 (see Figure 15). The 8t polypeptide interacts with potassium channel comprising Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunits, but not with Kv1.1 subunits. As determined by Northern blot and *in situ* data, the 8t mRNA is expressed predominantly in the heart and the brain. The 8t cDNA is a splice variant of 9q.

Human, rat, monkey, and mouse 9q cDNA was also isolated. Splice variants include human 9ql (SEQ ID NO:13; Figure 7) rat 9ql (SEQ ID NO:15; Figure 8), mouse 9ql (SEQ ID NO:17; Figure 9), human 9qm (SEQ ID NO:19; Figure 10), rat 9qm (SEQ ID NO:21; Figure 11), human 9qs (SEQ ID NO:23; Figure 12), monkey 9qs (SEQ ID NO:25; Figure 13), and rat 9qc (SEQ ID NO:27; Figure 14). The genomic DNA sequence of 9q has also been determined. Exon 1 and its flanking intron sequences (SEQ ID NO:46) are shown in Figure 22A. Exons 2-11 and the flanking intron sequences (SEQ ID NO:47) are shown in Figure 22B. 9q polypeptides interact with potassium channels comprising Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunits, but not with Kv1.1 subunits. As determined by Northern blot and *in situ* data, the 9q proteins are expressed predominantly in the heart and the brain. In the brain, 9q mRNA is highly expressed in the neostriatum, hippocampal formation, neocortical pyramidal cells and interneurons, and in the thalamus, superior colliculus, and cerebellum.

Human, rat, and mouse P19 cDNA were also isolated. Human P19 is shown in SEQ ID NO:31 and Figure 16; and in SEQ ID NO:39 and Figure 20 (the 3' sequence). Rat P19 is shown in SEQ ID NO:33 and Figure 17, and mouse P19 is shown in SEQ ID NO:35 and Figure 18. P19 polypeptides interact with potassium channels comprising Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunits, but not with Kv1.1 subunits. As determined by Northern blot analysis, the P19 transcripts (mRNA) are expressed predominantly in the brain and to a much lesser degree in the heart.

A partial human paralog of the PCIP molecules was also identified. This paralog is referred to herein as W28559 and is shown in SEQ ID NO:37 and Figure 19.

Monkey KChIP4a and its splice variants KChIP4b, KChIP4c, and KChIP4d were also identified. Monkey KChIP4a is shown in SEQ ID NO:48 and Figure 23. Monkey KChIP4b is shown in SEQ ID NO:50 and Figure 24. Monkey KChIP4c is shown in SEQ ID NO:69 and Figure 35. Monkey KChIP4d is shown in SEQ ID NO:71 and Figure 36.

The nucleotide sequence of the full length rat 33b07 cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 33b07 polypeptide are shown in Figure 26 and in SEQ ID NOS:52 and 53, respectively. The rat 33b07 cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 44.7 kD and which is 407 amino acid residues in length. Rat 33b07 binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.2N in yeast 2-hybrid assays.

The nucleotide sequence of the full length human 33b07 cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the human 33b07 polypeptide are shown in Figure 27 and in SEQ ID NOS:54 and 55, respectively.

The nucleotide sequence of the partial length rat 1p cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 1p polypeptide are shown in Figure 28 and in SEQ ID NOS:56 and 57, respectively. The rat 1p cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 28.6 kD and which is 267 amino acid residues in length. Rat 1p binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays.

The nucleotide sequence of the partial length rat 7s cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 7s polypeptide are shown in Figure 29 and in SEQ ID NOS:58 and 59, respectively. The rat 7s cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 28.6 kD and which is 270 amino acid residues in length. Rat 7s binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays.

The sequences of the PCIP molecules used in the methods of the present invention are summarized below, in Tables I and II.

Table I
PCIP Molecules Used in the Methods of the Present Invention

PCIP	Nucleic Acid Molecule Form	Source	SEQ ID NO: DNA	SEQ ID NO: PROTEIN	ATCC
1v or KChIP1	1v	human (225-875)*	1	2	98994

	1v	rat (210-860)	3	4	98946
	1v	mouse (477-1127)	5	6	98945
	1vl	rat (31-714)	7	8	98942
	1vl	mouse (77-760)	9	10	98943
	1vn (partial)	rat (345-955)	11	12	98944
9q or KChIP2	Genomic DNA sequence (Exon 1 and flanking intron sequences)	human	46		
	Genomic DNA sequence (Exons 2-11 and flanking intron sequences)	human	47		
	9ql	human (207-1019)	13	14	98993 98991
	9ql (partial)	rat (2-775)	15	16	98948
	9ql	mouse (181 -993)	17	18	98937
	9qm	human (207-965)	19	20	98993 98991
	9qm	rat (214-972)	21	22	98941
	9qs	human (207-869)	23	24	98951
	9qs	monkey (133-795)	25	26	98950
	9qc	rat (208-966)	27	28	98947

	8t (partial)	rat (1-678)	29	30	98939
p19 or KChIP3	p19	Human (1-771)	31	32	PTA-316
	p19 (partial)	rat (1-330)	33	34	98936
	p19	mouse (49-819)	35	36	98940
	p193 (partial)	Human (2-127)	39	40	98949
W28559	W28559 (partial)	human (1-339)	37	38	
KChIP4	KChIP4a	Monkey (265-966)	48	49	
	KChIP4b C-terminal splice variant	Monkey (265-966)	50	51	
	KChIP4c splice variant	Monkey (122-811)	69	70	
	KChIP4d splice variant	Monkey (64-816)	71	72	

* The coordinates of the coding sequence are shown in parenthesis. The first column indicates the PCIPs which were identified and column 2 indicates the various nucleic acid forms identified for each PCIP.

5 Table II

PCIP Molecules Used in the Methods of the Present Invention

PCIP	Nucleic Acid Molecule Form	Source	SEQ ID NO: DNA	SEQ ID NO: PROTEIN	ATCC
33b07 Novel	33b07	Human (88-1332)	52	53	PTA-316
	33b07	Rat (85-1308)	54	55	
1p Novel	1p (partial)	Rat (1-804)	56	57	

7s Novel	7s (partial)	Rat (1-813)	58	59	
29x	29x	Rat (433-1071)	60	61	
	25r splice variant of 29x	Rat (130-768)	62		
5p	5p	Rat (52-339)	63	64	
7q	7q	Rat (1-639)	65	66	
19r	19r	Rat (1-816)	67	68	

* The coordinates of the coding sequence are shown in parenthesis. The first column indicates the four families of PCIPs which were identified and column 2 indicates the various nucleic acid forms identified for each family. Novel molecules are also indicated.

Plasmids containing the nucleotide sequences encoding human, rat and monkey PCIPs were deposited with American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209, on November 17, 1998, and assigned the Accession Numbers described above. These deposits will be maintained under the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. These deposits were made merely as a convenience for those of skill in the art and are not an admission that a deposit is required under 35 U.S.C. §112.

Clones containing cDNA molecules encoding human p19 (clone EphP19) and human 33b07 (clone Eph33b07) were deposited with American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA) on July 8, 1998 as Accession Number PTA-316, as part of a composite deposit representing a mixture of two strains, each carrying one recombinant plasmid harboring a particular cDNA clone. (The ATCC strain designation for the mixture of hP19 and h33b07 is EphP19h33b07mix).

To distinguish the strains and isolate a strain harboring a particular cDNA clone, an aliquot of the mixture can be streaked out to single colonies on LB plates supplemented with 100 ug/ml ampicillin, single colonies grown, and then plasmid DNA extracted using a standard miniprep procedure. Next, a sample of the DNA miniprep can be digested with NotI and the resultant products resolved on a 0.8% agarose gel using standard DNA electrophoresis conditions. The digest gives the following band patterns: EphP19: 7 kb 9 (single band), Eph33b07: 5.8 kb (single band).

Various aspects of the invention are described in further detail in the following subsections:

I. Screening Assays:

5 The invention provides a method (also referred to herein as a "screening assay") for identifying modulators, i.e., candidate or test compounds or agents (e.g., peptides, peptidomimetics, small molecules or other drugs) which bind to PCIP proteins, have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, PCIP expression or PCIP activity, or have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on, for example, the expression or activity of a PCIP
10 substrate.

In one embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening candidate or test compounds which are substrates of a PCIP protein or polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. In another embodiment, the invention provides assays for screening
15 candidate or test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of a PCIP protein or polypeptide or biologically active portion thereof. The test compounds of the present invention can be obtained using any of the numerous approaches in combinatorial library methods known in the art, including: biological libraries; spatially addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries; synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution; the 'one-bead one-compound' library method; and synthetic library methods using affinity
20 chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to peptide libraries, while the other four approaches are applicable to peptide, non-peptide oligomer or small molecule libraries of compounds (Lam, K.S. (1997) *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12:145).

Examples of methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries can be found in the art, for example in: DeWitt *et al.* (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90:6909; Erb *et al.*
25 (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:11422; Zuckermann *et al.* (1994), *J. Med. Chem.* 37:2678; Cho *et al.* (1993) *Science* 261:1303; Carrell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2059; Carell *et al.* (1994) *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:2061; and in Gallop *et al.* (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233.

Libraries of compounds may be presented in solution (e.g., Houghten (1992)
30 *Biotechniques* 13:412-421), or on beads (Lam (1991) *Nature* 354:82-84), chips (Fodor (1993) *Nature* 364:555-556), bacteria (Ladner USP 5,223,409), spores (Ladner USP '409), plasmids (Cull *et al.* (1992) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 89:1865-1869) or on phage (Scott and Smith (1990) *Science* 249:386-390); (Devlin (1990) *Science* 249:404-406); (Cwirla *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:6378-6382); (Felici (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:301-310);
35 (Ladner *supra*).

In one embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay in which a cell which expresses a PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the

ability of the test compound to modulate PCIP activity, e.g., binding to a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.2 or Kv4.2 subunit, or a portion thereof, is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate PCIP activity can be accomplished by monitoring,

for example, the I_o current or the release of a neurotransmitter from a cell which expresses PCIP such as a cardiac cell. Currents in cells, e.g., the I_o current, can be measured using the patch-clamp technique as described in the Examples section using the techniques described in, for example, Hamill et al. 1981. Pfluegers Arch. 391: 85-100). The cell, for example, can be of mammalian origin. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the ability of PCIP to bind to a substrate can be accomplished, for example, by coupling the

PCIP substrate with a radioisotope or enzymatic label such that binding of the PCIP substrate to PCIP can be determined by detecting the labeled PCIP substrate in a complex. For example, compounds (e.g., PCIP substrates) can be labeled with ^{125}I , ^{35}S , ^{14}C , or ^3H , either directly or indirectly, and the radioisotope detected by direct counting of radioemission or by scintillation counting. Alternatively, compounds can be enzymatically labeled with, for example, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, or luciferase, and the enzymatic label detected by determination of conversion of an appropriate substrate to product.

It is also within the scope of this invention to determine the ability of a compound (e.g., PCIP substrate) to interact with PCIP without the labeling of any of the interactants. For example, a microphysiometer can be used to detect the interaction of a compound with PCIP without the labeling of either the compound or the PCIP. McConnell, H. M. et al. (1992) *Science* 257:1906-1912. As used herein, a "microphysiometer" (e.g., Cytosensor) is an analytical instrument that measures the rate at which a cell acidifies its environment using a light-addressable potentiometric sensor (LAPS). Changes in this acidification rate can be used as an indicator of the interaction between a compound and PCIP.

In another embodiment, an assay is a cell-based assay comprising contacting a cell expressing a PCIP target molecule (e.g., a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.2 or Kv4.2 subunit, or a portion thereof, is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate, or a fragment thereof) with a test compound and determining the ability of the test compound to modulate (e.g., stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the PCIP target molecule. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of a PCIP target molecule can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the PCIP protein to bind to or interact with the PCIP target molecule, e.g., a potassium channel or a fragment thereof.

Determining the ability of the PCIP protein or a biologically active fragment thereof, to bind to or interact with a PCIP target molecule can be accomplished by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. In a preferred embodiment, determining the ability of the PCIP protein to bind to or interact with a PCIP target molecule

can be accomplished by determining the activity of the target molecule. For example, the activity of the target molecule can be determined by detecting induction of a cellular second messenger of the target (i.e., intracellular Ca^{2+} , diacylglycerol, IP_3 , and the like), detecting catalytic/enzymatic activity of the target an appropriate substrate, detecting the induction of a reporter gene (comprising a target-responsive regulatory element operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a detectable marker, e.g., luciferase), or detecting a target-regulated cellular response such as the release of a neurotransmitter.

In yet another embodiment, an assay of the present invention is a cell-free assay in which a PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to bind to the PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. Preferred biologically active portions of the PCIP proteins to be used in assays of the present invention include fragments which participate in interactions with non-PCIP molecules, e.g., potassium channels comprising a Kv4.2 or Kv4.2 subunit, or a portion thereof, is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate, or fragments thereof, or fragments with high surface probability scores. Binding of the test compound to the PCIP protein can be determined either directly or indirectly as described above. In a preferred embodiment, the assay includes contacting the PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof with a known compound which binds PCIP to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with a PCIP protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with a PCIP protein comprises determining the ability of the test compound to preferentially bind to PCIP or biologically active portion thereof as compared to the known compound.

In another embodiment, the assay is a cell-free assay in which a PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof is contacted with a test compound and the ability of the test compound to modulate (e.g., stimulate or inhibit) the activity of the PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof is determined. Determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of a PCIP protein can be accomplished, for example, by determining the ability of the PCIP protein to bind to a PCIP target molecule by one of the methods described above for determining direct binding. Determining the ability of the PCIP protein to bind to a PCIP target molecule can also be accomplished using a technology such as real-time Biomolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA). Sjölander, S. and Urbaniczky, C. (1991) *Anal. Chem.* 63:2338-2345 and Szabo et al. (1995) *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5:699-705. As used herein, "BIA" is a technology for studying biospecific interactions in real time, without labeling any of the interactants (e.g., BIAcore). Changes in the optical phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) can be used as an indication of real-time reactions between biological molecules.

In an alternative embodiment, determining the ability of the test compound to modulate the activity of a PCIP protein can be accomplished by determining the ability of the PCIP protein to further modulate the activity of a downstream effector of a PCIP target molecule. For example, the activity of the effector molecule on an appropriate target can be determined or the binding of the effector to an appropriate target can be determined as previously described.

In yet another embodiment, the cell-free assay involves contacting a PCIP protein or biologically active portion thereof with a known compound which binds the PCIP protein to form an assay mixture, contacting the assay mixture with a test compound, and determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the PCIP protein, wherein determining the ability of the test compound to interact with the PCIP protein comprises determining the ability of the PCIP protein to preferentially bind to or modulate the activity of a PCIP target molecule.

The cell-free assays of the present invention are amenable to use of both soluble and/or membrane-bound forms of isolated proteins. In the case of cell-free assays in which a membrane-bound form of an isolated protein is used (e.g., a potassium channel) it may be desirable to utilize a solubilizing agent such that the membrane-bound form of the isolated protein is maintained in solution. Examples of such solubilizing agents include non-ionic detergents such as n-octylglucoside, n-dodecylglucoside, n-dodecylmaltoide, octanoyl-N-methylglucamide, decanoyl-N-methylglucamide, Triton® X-100, Triton® X-114, Thesit®, Isotridecypoly(ethylene glycol ether)_n, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPS), 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylamminio]-2-hydroxy-1-propane sulfonate (CHAPSO), or N-dodecyl=N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate.

In more than one embodiment of the above assay methods of the present invention, it may be desirable to immobilize either PCIP or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexed from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of a test compound to a PCIP protein, or interaction of a PCIP protein with a target molecule in the presence and absence of a candidate compound, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtitre plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows one or both of the proteins to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/ PCIP fusion proteins or glutathione-S-transferase/target fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and either the non-adsorbed target protein or PCIP protein, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtitre plate wells are

washed to remove any unbound components, the matrix immobilized in the case of beads, complex determined either directly or indirectly, for example, as described above.

Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, and the level of PCIP binding or activity determined using standard techniques.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can also be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either a PCIP protein or a PCIP target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated PCIP protein or target molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, IL), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with PCIP protein or target molecules but which do not interfere with binding of the PCIP protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and unbound target or PCIP protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the PCIP protein or target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the PCIP protein or target molecule.

In a preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to modulate vesicular traffic and protein transport in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell, using the assays described in, for example, Komada M. *et al.* (1999) *Genes Dev.* 13(11):1475-85, and Roth M.G. *et al.* (1999) *Chem. Phys. Lipids.* 98(1-2):141-52, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to regulate the phosphorylation state of a potassium channel protein or portion thereof, using for example, an *in vitro* kinase assay. Briefly, a PCIP target molecule, e.g., an immunoprecipitated potassium channel from a cell line expressing such a molecule, can be incubated with the PCIP protein and radioactive ATP, e.g., [γ - 32 P] ATP, in a buffer containing $MgCl_2$ and $MnCl_2$, e.g., 10 mM $MgCl_2$ and 5 mM $MnCl_2$. Following the incubation, the immunoprecipitated PCIP target molecule, e.g., the potassium channel, can be separated by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis under reducing conditions, transferred to a membrane, e.g., a PVDF membrane, and autoradiographed. The appearance of detectable bands on the autoradiograph indicates that the PCIP substrate, e.g., the potassium channel, has been phosphorylated. Phosphoaminoacid analysis of the phosphorylated substrate can also be performed in order to determine which residues on the PCIP substrate are phosphorylated. Briefly, the radiophosphorylated protein band can be excised from the SDS gel and subjected to partial acid hydrolysis. The products can then be separated by one-

dimensional electrophoresis and analyzed on, for example, a phosphoimager and compared to ninhydrin-stained phosphoaminoacid standards. Assays such as those described in, for example, Tamaskovic R. *et al.* (1999) *Biol. Chem.* 380(5):569-78, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference, can also be used.

5 In another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to associate with (e.g., bind) calcium, using for example, the assays described in Liu L. (1999) *Cell Signal.* 11(5):317-24 and Kawai T. *et al.* (1999) *Oncogene* 18(23):3471-80, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

10 In another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to modulate chromatin formation in a cell, using for example, the assays described in Okuwaki M. *et al.* (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273(51):34511-8 and Miyaji-Yamaguchi M. (1999) *J. Mol. Biol.* 290(2): 547-557, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

15 In yet another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to modulate cellular proliferation, using for example, the assays described in Baker F.L. *et al.* (1995) *Cell Prolif.* 28(1):1-15, Cheviron N. *et al.* (1996) *Cell Prolif.* 29(8):437-46, Hu Z.W. *et al.* (1999) *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 290(1):28-37 and Elliott K. *et al.* (1999) *Oncogene* 18(24):3564-73, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

20 In a preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to regulate the association of a potassium channel protein or portion thereof with the cellular cytoskeleton, using for example, the assays described in Gonzalez C. *et al.* (1998) *Cell Mol. Biol.* 44(7):1117-27 and Chia C.P. *et al.* (1998) *Exp. Cell Res.* 244(1):340-8, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

25 In another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to modulate membrane excitability, using for example, the assays described in Bar-Sagi D. *et al.* (1985) *J. Biol. Chem.* 260(8):4740-4 and Barker J.L. *et al.* (1984) *Neurosci. Lett.* 47(3):313-8, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

30 In another preferred embodiment, candidate or test compounds or agents are tested for their ability to inhibit or stimulate a PCIP molecule's ability to modulate cytokine signaling in a cell, e.g., a cardiac cell, the assays described in Nakashima Y. *et al.* (1999) *J. Bone Joint Surg. Am.* 81(5):603-15, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

35 In another embodiment, modulators of PCIP expression are identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of PCIP mRNA

or protein in the cell is determined. The level of expression of PCIP mRNA or protein in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of PCIP mRNA or protein in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of PCIP expression based on this comparison. For example, when expression of PCIP mRNA or protein is greater (statistically significantly greater) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of PCIP mRNA or protein expression. Alternatively, when expression of PCIP mRNA or protein is less (statistically significantly less) in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of PCIP mRNA or protein expression. The level of PCIP mRNA or protein expression in the cells can be determined by methods described herein for detecting PCIP mRNA or protein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the PCIP proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) *Biotechniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) *Oncogene* 8:1693-1696; and Brent WO94/10300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with PCIP ("PCIP-binding proteins" or "PCIP-bp") and are involved in PCIP activity (described in more detail in the Examples section below). Such PCIP-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the PCIP proteins or PCIP targets as, for example, downstream elements of a PCIP-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such PCIP-binding proteins are likely to be PCIP inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a PCIP protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming a PCIP-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the PCIP protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent

identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a PCIP modulating agent, an antisense PCIP nucleic acid molecule, a PCIP-specific antibody, or a PCIP-binding partner) can be used in an animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent.

Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

II. Predictive Medicine:

The present invention also pertains to the field of predictive medicine in which diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, and monitoring clinical trials are used for prognostic (predictive) purposes to thereby treat an individual prophylactically. Accordingly, one aspect of the present invention relates to diagnostic assays for determining PCIP protein and/or nucleic acid expression as well as PCIP activity, in the context of a biological sample (e.g., blood, serum, cells, tissue) to thereby determine whether an individual is afflicted with a disease or disorder, or is at risk of developing a disorder, associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity. The invention also provides for prognostic (or predictive) assays for determining whether an individual is at risk of developing a disorder associated with PCIP protein, nucleic acid expression or activity. For example, mutations in a PCIP gene can be assayed in a biological sample. Such assays can be used for prognostic or predictive purpose to thereby prophylactically treat an individual prior to the onset of a disorder characterized by or associated with PCIP protein, nucleic acid expression or activity.

Another aspect of the invention pertains to monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drugs, compounds) on the expression or activity of PCIP in clinical trials.

These and other agents are described in further detail in the following sections.

1. Diagnostic Assays

An exemplary method for detecting the presence or absence of PCIP protein or nucleic acid in a biological sample involves obtaining a biological sample from a test subject and contacting the biological sample with a compound or an agent capable of detecting PCIP protein or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA, genomic DNA) that encodes PCIP protein such that the presence of PCIP protein or nucleic acid is detected in the biological sample. A preferred agent for detecting PCIP mRNA or genomic DNA is a labeled nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to PCIP mRNA or genomic DNA. The nucleic acid probe can be, for example, a full-length PCIP nucleic acid, such as the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:19, SEQ ID NO:21, SEQ ID NO:23, SEQ ID

NO:25, SEQ ID NO:27, SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:35, SEQ ID NO:37, SEQ ID NO:39, SEQ ID NO:46, SEQ ID NO:47, SEQ ID NO:48, SEQ ID NO:50, SEQ ID NO:52, SEQ ID NO:54, SEQ ID NO:56, SEQ ID NO:58, SEQ ID NO:69, or SEQ ID NO:71, or the DNA insert of the plasmid deposited with ATCC as Accession
5 Number 98936, 98937, 98938, 98939, 98940, 98941, 98942, 98943, 98944, 98945, 98946, 98947, 98948, 98949, 98950, 98951, 98991, 98993, 98994, or PTA-316, or a portion thereof, such as an oligonucleotide of at least 15, 30, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length and sufficient to specifically hybridize under stringent conditions to PCIP mRNA or genomic DNA. Other suitable probes for use in the diagnostic assays of the invention are
10 described herein.

A preferred agent for detecting PCIP protein is an antibody capable of binding to PCIP protein, preferably an antibody with a detectable label. Antibodies can be polyclonal, or more preferably, monoclonal. An intact antibody, or a fragment thereof (e.g., Fab or F(ab')₂) can be used. The term "labeled", with regard to the probe or antibody, is intended
15 to encompass direct labeling of the probe or antibody by coupling (i.e., physically linking) a detectable substance to the probe or antibody, as well as indirect labeling of the probe or antibody by reactivity with another reagent that is directly labeled. Examples of indirect labeling include detection of a primary antibody using a fluorescently labeled secondary antibody and end-labeling of a DNA probe with biotin such that it can be detected with
20 fluorescently labeled streptavidin. The term "biological sample" is intended to include tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject. That is, the detection method of the invention can be used to detect PCIP mRNA, protein, or genomic DNA in a biological sample *in vitro* as well as *in vivo*. For example, *in vitro* techniques for detection of PCIP mRNA include Northern
25 hybridizations and *in situ* hybridizations. *In vitro* techniques for detection of PCIP protein include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence. *In vitro* techniques for detection of PCIP genomic DNA include Southern hybridizations. Furthermore, *in vivo* techniques for detection of PCIP protein include introducing into a subject a labeled anti-PCIP antibody.
30 For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

In one embodiment, the biological sample contains protein molecules from the test subject. Alternatively, the biological sample can contain mRNA molecules from the test subject or genomic DNA molecules from the test subject. A preferred biological sample is a
35 serum sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In another embodiment, the methods further involve obtaining a control biological sample from a control subject, contacting the control sample with a compound or agent capable of detecting PCIP protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA, such that the presence of PCIP

protein, mRNA or genomic DNA is detected in the biological sample, and comparing the presence of PCIP protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the control sample with the presence of PCIP protein, mRNA or genomic DNA in the test sample.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of PCIP in a biological sample. For example, the kit can comprise a labeled compound or agent capable of detecting PCIP protein or mRNA in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of PCIP in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of PCIP in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect PCIP protein or nucleic acid.

2. Prognostic Assays

The diagnostic methods described herein can furthermore be utilized to identify subjects having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity. For example, the assays described herein, such as the preceding diagnostic assays or the following assays, can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk of developing a disorder associated with a misregulation in PCIP protein activity or nucleic acid expression, such as a cardiovascular disorders such as sinus node disfunction, angina, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, coronary artery spasm, or arrhythmia.

Alternatively, the prognostic assays can be utilized to identify a subject having or at risk for developing a disorder associated with a misregulation in PCIP protein activity or nucleic acid expression, such as a potassium channel associated disorder. Thus, the present invention provides a method for identifying a disease or disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained from a subject and PCIP protein or nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA or genomic DNA) is detected, wherein the presence of PCIP protein or nucleic acid is diagnostic for a subject having or at risk of developing a disease or disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity. As used herein, a "test sample" refers to a biological sample obtained from a subject of interest. For example, a test sample can be a biological fluid (e.g., serum), cell sample, or tissue.

Furthermore, the prognostic assays described herein can be used to determine whether a subject can be administered an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate) to treat a disease or disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity. For example, such methods can be used to determine whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a cardiovascular disorder. Thus, the present invention provides methods for determining whether a subject can be effectively treated with an agent for a disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity in which a test sample is obtained and PCIP protein or

nucleic acid expression or activity is detected (e.g., wherein the abundance of PCIP protein or nucleic acid expression or activity is diagnostic for a subject that can be administered the agent to treat a disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity).

The methods of the invention can also be used to detect genetic alterations in a PCIP gene, thereby determining if a subject with the altered gene is at risk for a disorder characterized by misregulation in PCIP protein activity or nucleic acid expression, such as a cardiovascular disorder. In preferred embodiments, the methods include detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject, the presence or absence of a genetic alteration characterized by at least one of an alteration affecting the integrity of a gene encoding a PCIP-protein, or the mis-expression of the PCIP gene. For example, such genetic alterations can be detected by ascertaining the existence of at least one of 1) a deletion of one or more nucleotides from a PCIP gene; 2) an addition of one or more nucleotides to a PCIP gene; 3) a substitution of one or more nucleotides of a PCIP gene; 4) a chromosomal rearrangement of a PCIP gene; 5) an alteration in the level of a messenger RNA transcript of a PCIP gene; 6) aberrant modification of a PCIP gene, such as of the methylation pattern of the genomic DNA; 7) the presence of a non-wild type splicing pattern of a messenger RNA transcript of a PCIP gene; 8) a non-wild type level of a PCIP-protein; 9) allelic loss of a PCIP gene; and 10) inappropriate post-translational modification of a PCIP-protein. As described herein, there are a large number of assays known in the art which can be used for detecting alterations in a PCIP gene. A preferred biological sample is a tissue or serum sample isolated by conventional means from a subject.

In certain embodiments, detection of the alteration involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080; and Nakazawa et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:360-364), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the PCIP-gene (see Abravaya et al. (1995) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a subject, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a PCIP gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the PCIP-gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. It is anticipated that PCR and/or LCR may be desirable to use as a preliminary amplification step in conjunction with any of the techniques used for detecting mutations described herein.

Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, J.C. et al., (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874-1878), transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, D.Y. et al., (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173-1177),

Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi, P.M. et al. (1988) *Bio-Technology* 6:1197), or any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are especially useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

In an alternative embodiment, mutations in a PCIP gene from a sample cell can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme cleavage patterns. For example, sample and control DNA is isolated, amplified (optionally), digested with one or more restriction endonucleases, and fragment length sizes are determined by gel electrophoresis and compared. Differences in fragment length sizes between sample and control DNA indicates mutations in the sample DNA. Moreover, the use of sequence specific ribozymes (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site.

In other embodiments, genetic mutations in PCIP can be identified by hybridizing a sample and control nucleic acids, e.g., DNA or RNA, to high density arrays containing hundreds or thousands of oligonucleotides probes (Cronin, M.T. et al. (1996) *Human Mutation* 7: 244-255; Kozal, M.J. et al. (1996) *Nature Medicine* 2: 753-759). For example, genetic mutations in PCIP can be identified in two dimensional arrays containing light-generated DNA probes as described in Cronin, M.T. *et al. supra*. Briefly, a first hybridization array of probes can be used to scan through long stretches of DNA in a sample and control to identify base changes between the sequences by making linear arrays of sequential overlapping probes. This step allows the identification of point mutations. This step is followed by a second hybridization array that allows the characterization of specific mutations by using smaller, specialized probe arrays complementary to all variants or mutations detected. Each mutation array is composed of parallel probe sets, one complementary to the wild-type gene and the other complementary to the mutant gene.

In yet another embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence the PCIP gene and detect mutations by comparing the sequence of the sample PCIP with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence.

Examples of sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxam and Gilbert ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:560) or Sanger ((1977) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays ((1995) *Biotechniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al. (1996) *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162; and Griffin et al. (1993) *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the PCIP gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or

RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers et al. (1985) *Science* 230:1242). In general, the art technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes of formed by hybridizing (labeled) RNA or DNA containing the wild-type PCIP sequence with potentially mutant RNA or DNA obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as which will exist due to basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digesting the mismatched regions. In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine the site of mutation. See, for example, Cotton *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl Acad Sci USA* 85:4397; Saleeba et al. (1992) *Methods Enzymol.* 217:286-295. In a preferred embodiment, the control DNA or RNA can be labeled for detection.

In still another embodiment, the mismatch cleavage reaction employs one or more proteins that recognize mismatched base pairs in double-stranded DNA (so called "DNA mismatch repair" enzymes) in defined systems for detecting and mapping point mutations in PCIP cDNAs obtained from samples of cells. For example, the mutY enzyme of *E. coli* cleaves A at G/A mismatches and the thymidine DNA glycosylase from HeLa cells cleaves T at G/T mismatches (Hsu *et al.* (1994) *Carcinogenesis* 15:1657-1662). According to an exemplary embodiment, a probe based on a PCIP sequence, e.g., a wild-type PCIP sequence, is hybridized to a cDNA or other DNA product from a test cell(s). The duplex is treated with a DNA mismatch repair enzyme, and the cleavage products, if any, can be detected from electrophoresis protocols or the like. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,459,039.

In other embodiments, alterations in electrophoretic mobility will be used to identify mutations in PCIP genes. For example, single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita *et al.* (1989) *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci USA*: 86:2766, see also Cotton (1993) *Mutat. Res.* 285:125-144; and Hayashi (1992) *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control PCIP nucleic acids will be denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the subject method utilizes heteroduplex analysis to separate double

stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen et al. (1991) *Trends Genet* 7:5).

In yet another embodiment the movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers et al. (1985) *Nature* 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to insure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) *Biophys Chem* 265:12753).

Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include, but are not limited to, selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, or selective primer extension. For example, oligonucleotide primers may be prepared in which the known mutation is placed centrally and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions which permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki et al. (1986) *Nature* 324:163); Saiki et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA* 86:6230). Such allele specific oligonucleotides are hybridized to PCR amplified target DNA or a number of different mutations when the oligonucleotides are attached to the hybridizing membrane and hybridized with labeled target DNA.

Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the instant invention. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the mutation of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization) (Gibbs et al. (1989) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner (1993) *Tibtech* 11:238). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a novel restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini et al. (1992) *Mol. Cell Probes* 6:1). It is anticipated that in certain embodiments amplification may also be performed using Taq ligase for amplification (Barany (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 88:189). In such cases, ligation will occur only if there is a perfect match at the 3' end of the 5' sequence making it possible to detect the presence of a known mutation at a specific site by looking for the presence or absence of amplification.

The methods described herein may be performed, for example, by utilizing pre-packaged diagnostic kits comprising at least one probe nucleic acid or antibody reagent described herein, which may be conveniently used, e.g., in clinical settings to diagnose patients exhibiting symptoms or family history of a disease or illness involving a PCIP gene.

Furthermore, any cell type or tissue in which PCIP is expressed may be utilized in the prognostic assays described herein.

3. Monitoring of Effects During Clinical Trials

Monitoring the influence of agents (e.g., drugs) on the expression or activity of a PCIP protein (e.g., the modulation of membrane excitability or resting potential) can be applied not only in basic drug screening, but also in clinical trials. For example, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay as described herein to increase PCIP gene expression, protein levels, or upregulate PCIP activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting decreased PCIP gene expression, protein levels, or downregulated PCIP activity. Alternatively, the effectiveness of an agent determined by a screening assay to decrease PCIP gene expression, protein levels, or downregulate PCIP activity, can be monitored in clinical trials of subjects exhibiting increased PCIP gene expression, protein levels, or upregulated PCIP activity. In such clinical trials, the expression or activity of a PCIP gene, and preferably, other genes that have been implicated in, for example, a potassium channel associated disorder can be used as a "read out" or markers of the phenotype of a particular cell.

For example, and not by way of limitation, genes, including PCIP, that are modulated in cells by treatment with an agent (e.g., compound, drug or small molecule) which modulates PCIP activity (e.g., identified in a screening assay as described herein) can be identified. Thus, to study the effect of agents on potassium channel associated disorders, for example, in a clinical trial, cells can be isolated and RNA prepared and analyzed for the levels of expression of PCIP and other genes implicated in the potassium channel associated disorder, respectively. The levels of gene expression (e.g., a gene expression pattern) can be quantified by northern blot analysis or RT-PCR, as described herein, or alternatively by measuring the amount of protein produced, by one of the methods as described herein, or by measuring the levels of activity of PCIP or other genes. In this way, the gene expression pattern can serve as a marker, indicative of the physiological response of the cells to the agent. Accordingly, this response state may be determined before, and at various points during treatment of the individual with the agent.

In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment of a subject with an agent (e.g., an agonist, antagonist, peptidomimetic, protein, peptide, nucleic acid, small molecule, or other drug candidate identified by the screening assays described herein) including the steps of (i) obtaining a pre-administration sample from a subject prior to administration of the agent; (ii) detecting the level of expression of a PCIP protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the preadministration sample; (iii) obtaining one or more post-administration samples from the subject; (iv) detecting the level of expression or activity of the PCIP protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post-administration samples; (v) comparing the level of expression or activity of the PCIP protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the pre-administration sample with the PCIP protein, mRNA, or genomic DNA in the post administration sample or samples; and (vi)

altering the administration of the agent to the subject accordingly. For example, increased administration of the agent may be desirable to increase the expression or activity of PCIP to higher levels than detected, i.e., to increase the effectiveness of the agent. Alternatively, decreased administration of the agent may be desirable to decrease expression or activity of PCIP to lower levels than detected, i.e. to decrease the effectiveness of the agent. According to such an embodiment, PCIP expression or activity may be used as an indicator of the effectiveness of an agent, even in the absence of an observable phenotypic response.

III. Methods of Treatment:

The present invention provides for both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a subject at risk of (or susceptible to) a disorder or having a disorder associated with aberrant PCIP expression or activity such as a cardiovascular disorder. With regard to both prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treatment, such treatments may be specifically tailored or modified, based on knowledge obtained from the field of pharmacogenomics.

"Pharmacogenomics", as used herein, refers to the application of genomics technologies such as gene sequencing, statistical genetics, and gene expression analysis to drugs in clinical development and on the market. More specifically, the term refers the study of how a patient's genes determine his or her response to a drug (e.g., a patient's "drug response phenotype", or "drug response genotype".) Thus, another aspect of the invention provides methods for tailoring an individual's prophylactic or therapeutic treatment with either the PCIP molecules of the present invention or PCIP modulators according to that individual's drug response genotype. Pharmacogenomics allows a clinician or physician to target prophylactic or therapeutic treatments to patients who will most benefit from the treatment and to avoid treatment of patients who will experience toxic drug-related side effects.

1. Prophylactic Methods

In one aspect, the invention provides a method for preventing in a subject, a disease or condition associated with an aberrant PCIP expression or activity such as a cardiovascular disorder, by administering to the subject a PCIP or an agent which modulates PCIP expression or at least one PCIP activity. Subjects at risk for a disease which is caused or contributed to by aberrant PCIP expression or activity can be identified by, for example, any or a combination of diagnostic or prognostic assays as described herein. Administration of a prophylactic agent can occur prior to the manifestation of symptoms characteristic of the PCIP aberrancy, such that a disease or disorder is prevented or, alternatively, delayed in its progression. Depending on the type of PCIP aberrancy, for example, a PCIP, PCIP agonist or PCIP antagonist agent can be used for treating the subject. The appropriate agent can be determined based on screening assays described herein.

2. Therapeutic Methods

Another aspect of the invention pertains to methods of modulating PCIP expression or activity for therapeutic purposes. Accordingly, in an exemplary embodiment, the modulatory method of the invention involves contacting a cell with a PCIP or agent that modulates one or more of the activities of PCIP protein activity associated with the cell. An agent that modulates PCIP protein activity can be an agent as described herein, such as a nucleic acid or a protein, a naturally-occurring target molecule of a PCIP protein (e.g., a PCIP substrate), a PCIP antibody, a PCIP agonist or antagonist, a peptidomimetic of a PCIP agonist or antagonist, or other small molecule. In one embodiment, the agent stimulates one or more PCIP activities. Examples of such stimulatory agents include active PCIP protein and a nucleic acid molecule encoding PCIP that has been introduced into the cell. In another embodiment, the agent inhibits one or more PCIP activities. Examples of such inhibitory agents include antisense PCIP nucleic acid molecules, anti-PCIP antibodies, and PCIP inhibitors. These modulatory methods can be performed *in vitro* (e.g., by culturing the cell with the agent) or, alternatively, *in vivo* (e.g., by administering the agent to a subject). As such, the present invention provides methods of treating an individual afflicted with a disease or disorder characterized by aberrant expression or activity of a PCIP protein or nucleic acid molecule. Examples of such disorders include cardiovascular disorders such as long-QT syndrome, sinus node dysfunction, angina, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, coronary artery spasm, or arrhythmia. In one embodiment, the method involves administering an agent (e.g., an agent identified by a screening assay described herein), or combination of agents that modulates (e.g., upregulates or downregulates) PCIP expression or activity. In another embodiment, the method involves administering a PCIP protein or nucleic acid molecule as therapy to compensate for reduced or aberrant PCIP expression or activity.

Stimulation of PCIP activity is desirable in situations in which PCIP is abnormally downregulated and/or in which increased PCIP activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. For example, stimulation of PCIP activity is desirable in situations in which a PCIP is downregulated and/or in which increased PCIP activity is likely to have a beneficial effect. Likewise, inhibition of PCIP activity is desirable in situations in which PCIP is abnormally upregulated and/or in which decreased PCIP activity is likely to have a beneficial effect.

A PCIP molecule or an agent that modulates one or more of the activities of PCIP protein activity associated with the cell can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration. Such compositions typically comprise the nucleic acid molecule, protein, or antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein the language "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is intended to include any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and

absorption delaying agents, and the like, compatible with pharmaceutical administration. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active compound, use thereof in the compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active

5 compounds can also be incorporated into the compositions.

A pharmaceutical composition used in the methods of the invention is formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Examples of routes of administration include parenteral, e.g., intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, oral (e.g., inhalation), transdermal (topical), transmucosal, and rectal administration. Solutions or
10 suspensions used for parenteral, intradermal, or subcutaneous application can include the following components: a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial agents such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid; buffers
15 such as acetates, citrates or phosphates and agents for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. The parenteral preparation can be enclosed in ampoules, disposable syringes or multiple dose vials made of glass or plastic.

Pharmaceutical compositions suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous
20 solutions (where water soluble) or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In all cases, the composition must be sterile and should be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under
25 the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as
30 lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as manitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the
35 composition. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the active compound (e.g., a fragment of a PCIP protein or an anti-PCIP antibody) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle which contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying which yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

Oral compositions generally include an inert diluent or an edible carrier. They can be enclosed in gelatin capsules or compressed into tablets. For the purpose of oral therapeutic administration, the active compound can be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of tablets, troches, or capsules. Oral compositions can also be prepared using a fluid carrier for use as a mouthwash, wherein the compound in the fluid carrier is applied orally and swished and expectorated or swallowed. Pharmaceutically compatible binding agents, and/or adjuvant materials can be included as part of the composition. The tablets, pills, capsules, troches and the like can contain any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate or Sterotes; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

For administration by inhalation, the compounds are delivered in the form of an aerosol spray from pressured container or dispenser which contains a suitable propellant, e.g., a gas such as carbon dioxide, or a nebulizer.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, detergents, bile salts, and fusidic acid derivatives. Transmucosal administration can be accomplished through the use of nasal sprays or suppositories. For transdermal administration, the active compounds are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

The pharmaceutical compositions used in the methods of the invention can also be prepared in the form of suppositories (e.g., with conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter and other glycerides) or retention enemas for rectal delivery.

In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions used in the methods of the invention are prepared with carriers that will protect the active compound against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and

microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially from Alza Corporation and Nova Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Liposomal suspensions (including liposomes targeted to infected cells with monoclonal antibodies to viral antigens) can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art, for example, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,522,811.

It is especially advantageous to formulate oral or parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the active compound and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of individuals.

Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals, e.g., for determining LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) and the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population). The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index and it can be expressed as the ratio LD50/ED50. Compounds which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. While compounds that exhibit toxic side effects may be used, care should be taken to design a delivery system that targets such compounds to the site of affected tissue in order to minimize potential damage to uninfected cells and, thereby, reduce side effects.

The data obtained from the cell culture assays and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage for use in humans. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity. The dosage may vary within this range depending upon the dosage form employed and the route of administration utilized. For any compound used in the method of the invention, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially from cell culture assays. A dose may be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating plasma concentration range that includes the IC50 (i.e., the concentration of the test compound which achieves a half-maximal inhibition of symptoms) as determined in cell culture. Such information can be used to more accurately determine useful doses in humans. Levels in plasma may be measured, for example, by high performance liquid chromatography.

As defined herein, a therapeutically effective amount of protein or polypeptide (i.e., an effective dosage) ranges from about 0.001 to 30 mg/kg body weight, preferably about 0.01 to 25 mg/kg body weight, more preferably about 0.1 to 20 mg/kg body weight, and even more preferably about 1 to 10 mg/kg, 2 to 9 mg/kg, 3 to 8 mg/kg, 4 to 7 mg/kg, or 5 to 6 mg/kg body weight. The skilled artisan will appreciate that certain factors may influence the dosage required to effectively treat a subject, including but not limited to the severity of the disease or disorder, previous treatments, the general health and/or age of the subject, and other diseases present. Moreover, treatment of a subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a protein, polypeptide, or antibody can include a single treatment or, preferably, can include a series of treatments.

In a preferred example, a subject is treated with antibody, protein, or polypeptide in the range of between about 0.1 to 20 mg/kg body weight, one time per week for between about 1 to 10 weeks, preferably between 2 to 8 weeks, more preferably between about 3 to 7 weeks, and even more preferably for about 4, 5, or 6 weeks. It will also be appreciated that the effective dosage of antibody, protein, or polypeptide used for treatment may increase or decrease over the course of a particular treatment. Changes in dosage may result and become apparent from the results of diagnostic assays as described herein.

The methods of the present invention encompasses the use of agents which modulate expression or activity. An agent may, for example, be a small molecule. For example, small molecules include, but are not limited to, peptides, peptidomimetics, amino acids, amino acid analogs, polynucleotides, polynucleotide analogs, nucleotides, nucleotide analogs, organic or inorganic compounds (i.e., including heteroorganic and organometallic compounds) having a molecular weight less than about 10,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 5,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 1,000 grams per mole, organic or inorganic compounds having a molecular weight less than about 500 grams per mole, and salts, esters, and other pharmaceutically acceptable forms of such compounds. It is understood that appropriate doses of small molecule agents depends upon a number of factors within the ken of the ordinarily skilled physician, veterinarian, or researcher. The dose(s) of the small molecule will vary, for example, depending upon the identity, size, and condition of the subject or sample being treated, further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered, if applicable, and the effect which the practitioner desires the small molecule to have upon the nucleic acid or polypeptide of the invention. Exemplary doses include milligram or microgram amounts of the small molecule per kilogram of subject or sample weight (e.g., about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 500 milligrams per kilogram, about 100 micrograms per kilogram to about 5 milligrams per kilogram, or about 1 microgram per kilogram to about 50 micrograms per kilogram. It is

furthermore understood that appropriate doses of a small molecule depend upon the potency of the small molecule with respect to the expression or activity to be modulated. Such appropriate doses may be determined using the assays described herein. When one or more of these small molecules is to be administered to an animal (e.g., a human) in order to modulate expression or activity of a polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention, a physician, veterinarian, or researcher may, for example, prescribe a relatively low dose at first, subsequently increasing the dose until an appropriate response is obtained. In addition, it is understood that the specific dose level for any particular animal subject will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, gender, and diet of the subject, the time of administration, the route of administration, the rate of excretion, any drug combination, and the degree of expression or activity to be modulated.

Further, an antibody (or fragment thereof) may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to cells. Examples include taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine).

The conjugates can be used for modifying a given biological response, the drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein or polypeptide possessing a desired biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, or diphtheria toxin; a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, alpha-interferon, beta-interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator; or, biological response modifiers such as, for example, lymphokines, interleukin-1 ("IL-1"), interleukin-2 ("IL-2"), interleukin-6 ("IL-6"), granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor ("GM-CSF"), granulocyte colony stimulating factor ("G-CSF"), or other growth factors.

Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moiety to antibodies are well known, see, e.g., Arnon et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies For Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld et al. (eds.), pp. 243-56 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1985); Hellstrom et al., "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in *Controlled Drug Delivery* (2nd Ed.), Robinson et al. (eds.), pp. 623-53 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1987); Thorpe, "Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review", in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological And Clinical Applications*, Pinchera et al. (eds.), pp. 475-506 (1985); "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use Of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy*, Baldwin et al. (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985), and Thorpe et al., "The Preparation And Cytotoxic Properties Of Antibody-Toxin Conjugates", *Immunol. Rev.*, 62:119-58 (1982). Alternatively, an antibody can be conjugated to a second antibody to Form an antibody heteroconjugate as described by Segal in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980.

The nucleic acid molecules used in the methods of the invention can be inserted into vectors and used as gene therapy vectors. Gene therapy vectors can be delivered to a subject by, for example, intravenous injection, local administration (see U.S. Patent 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (see e.g., Chen et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:3054-3057). The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy vector can include the gene therapy vector in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery vector can be produced intact from recombinant cells, e.g., retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can include one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

3. Pharmacogenomics

The PCIP molecules of the present invention, as well as agents, or modulators which have a stimulatory or inhibitory effect on PCIP activity (e.g., PCIP gene expression) as identified by a screening assay described herein can be administered to individuals to treat (prophylactically or therapeutically) potassium channel associated disorders associated with aberrant PCIP activity (e.g. cardiovascular disorders such as long-QT syndrome, sinus node dysfunction, angina, heart failure, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, dilated cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, coronary artery spasm, or arrhythmia). In conjunction with such treatment, pharmacogenomics (i.e., the study of the relationship between an individual's genotype and that individual's response to a foreign compound or drug) may be considered. Differences in metabolism of therapeutics can lead to severe toxicity or therapeutic failure by altering the relation between dose and blood concentration of the pharmacologically active drug. Thus, a physician or clinician may consider applying knowledge obtained in relevant

pharmacogenomics studies in determining whether to administer a PCIP molecule or PCIP modulator as well as tailoring the dosage and/or therapeutic regimen of treatment with a PCIP molecule or PCIP modulator.

Pharmacogenomics deals with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, for example, Eichelbaum, M. et al. (1996) *Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 23(10-11):983-985 and Linder, M.W. et al. (1997) *Clin. Chem.* 43(2):254-266. In general, two types of pharmacogenetic conditions can be differentiated. Genetic conditions transmitted as a single factor altering the way drugs act on the body (altered drug action) or genetic conditions transmitted as single factors altering the way the body acts on drugs (altered drug metabolism). These pharmacogenetic conditions can occur either as rare genetic defects or as naturally-occurring polymorphisms. For example, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency (G6PD) is a common inherited enzymopathy in which the main clinical complication is haemolysis after ingestion of oxidant drugs (anti-malarials, sulfonamides, analgesics, nitrofurans) and consumption of fava beans.

One pharmacogenomics approach to identifying genes that predict drug response, known as "a genome-wide association", relies primarily on a high-resolution map of the human genome consisting of already known gene-related markers (e.g., a "bi-allelic" gene marker map which consists of 60,000-100,000 polymorphic or variable sites on the human genome, each of which has two variants.) Such a high-resolution genetic map can be compared to a map of the genome of each of a statistically significant number of patients taking part in a Phase II/III drug trial to identify markers associated with a particular observed drug response or side effect. Alternatively, such a high resolution map can be generated from a combination of some ten-million known single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human genome. As used herein, a "SNP" is a common alteration that occurs in a single nucleotide base in a stretch of DNA. For example, a SNP may occur once per every 1000 bases of DNA. A SNP may be involved in a disease process, however, the vast majority may not be disease-associated. Given a genetic map based on the occurrence of such SNPs, individuals can be grouped into genetic categories depending on a particular pattern of SNPs in their individual genome. In such a manner, treatment regimens can be tailored to groups of genetically similar individuals, taking into account traits that may be common among such genetically similar individuals.

Alternatively, a method termed the "candidate gene approach", can be utilized to identify genes that predict drug response. According to this method, if a gene that encodes a drugs target is known (e.g., a PCIP protein of the present invention), all common variants of that gene can be fairly easily identified in the population and it can be determined if having one version of the gene versus another is associated with a particular drug response.

As an illustrative embodiment, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes is a major determinant of both the intensity and duration of drug action. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms of drug metabolizing enzymes (e.g., N-acetyltransferase 2 (NAT 2) and cytochrome P450 enzymes CYP2D6 and CYP2C19) has provided an explanation as to why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects or show exaggerated drug response and serious toxicity after taking the standard and safe dose of a drug. These polymorphisms are expressed in two phenotypes in the population, the extensive metabolizer (EM) and poor metabolizer (PM). The prevalence of PM is different among different populations. For example, the gene coding for CYP2D6 is highly polymorphic and several mutations have been identified in PM, which all lead to the absence of functional CYP2D6. Poor metabolizers of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 quite frequently experience exaggerated drug response and side effects when they receive standard doses. If a metabolite is the active therapeutic moiety, PM show no therapeutic response, as demonstrated for the analgesic effect of codeine mediated by its CYP2D6-formed metabolite morphine. The other extreme are the so called ultra-rapid metabolizers who do not respond to standard doses. Recently, the molecular basis of ultra-rapid metabolism has been identified to be due to CYP2D6 gene amplification.

Alternatively, a method termed the "gene expression profiling", can be utilized to identify genes that predict drug response. For example, the gene expression of an animal dosed with a drug (e.g., a PCIP molecule or PCIP modulator of the present invention) can give an indication whether gene pathways related to toxicity have been turned on.

Information generated from more than one of the above pharmacogenomics approaches can be used to determine appropriate dosage and treatment regimens for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment an individual. This knowledge, when applied to dosing or drug selection, can avoid adverse reactions or therapeutic failure and thus enhance therapeutic or prophylactic efficiency when treating a subject with a PCIP molecule or PCIP modulator, such as a modulator identified by one of the exemplary screening assays described herein.

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples which should not be construed as limiting. The contents of all references, patents and published patent applications cited throughout this application, as well as the Figures and the Sequence Listing are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLES

The following materials and methods were used in the Examples.

Strains, plasmids, bait cDNAs, and general microbiological techniques

- 5 Basic yeast strains (HF7c, Y187,) bait (pGBT9) and fish (pACT2) plasmids used in this work were purchased from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). cDNAs encoding rat Kv4.3, Kv4.2, and Kv1.1, were provided by Wyeth-Ayerst Research (865 Ridge Rd., Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852). Standard yeast media including synthetic complete medium lacking L-leucine, L-tryptophan, and L-histidine were prepared and yeast genetic manipulations were performed as described (Sherman (1991) *Meth. Enzymol.* 194:3-21). Yeast transformations were performed using standard protocols (Gietz et al. (1992) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:1425; Ito et al (1983) *J. Bacteriol.* 153:163-168). Plasmid DNAs were isolated from yeast strains by a standard method (Hoffman and Winston (1987) *Gene* 57:267-272).

15 Bait and Yeast Strain Construction

The first 180 amino acids of rKv4.3 (described in Serdio P. et al. (1996) *J. Neurophys* 75:2174-2179) were amplified by PCR and cloned in frame into pGBT9 resulting in plasmid pFWA2, (hereinafter "bait"). This bait was transformed into the two-hybrid screening strain HF7c and tested for expression and self-activation. The bait was validated for expression by Western blotting. The rKv4.3 bait did not self-activate in the presence of 10 mM 3-amino-1,2,3-Triazole (3-AT).

Library construction

- Rat mid brain tissue was provided by Wyeth-Ayerst Research (Monmouth Junction, NJ). Total cellular RNA was extracted from the tissues using standard techniques (Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, (1989)). mRNA was prepared using a Poly-A Spin mRNA Isolation Kit from New England Biolabs (Beverly, MA). cDNA from the mRNA sample was synthesized using a cDNA Synthesis Kit from Stratagene (La Jolla, CA) and ligated into pACT2's EcoRI and XhoI sites, giving rise to a two-hybrid library.

Two-Hybrid Screening

- Two-hybrid screens were carried out essentially as described in Bartel, P. et al. (1993) "Using the Two-Hybrid System to Detect Polypeptide-Polypeptide Interactions" in Cellular Interactions in Development: A Practical Approach, Hartley, D.A. ed. Oxford University Press, Oxford, pp. 153-179, with a bait-library pair of rkv4.3 bait-rat mid brain library. A filter disk beta-galactosidase (beta-gal) assay was performed essentially as

previously described (Brill et al. (1994) *Mol. Biol. Cell.* 5:297-312). Clones that were positive for both reporter gene activity (His and beta-galactosidase) were scored and fish, plasmids were isolated from yeast, transformed into *E. coli* strain KC8, DNA plasmids were purified and the resulting plasmids were sequenced by conventional methods (Sanger F. et al. (1977) *PNAS*, 74: 5463-67).

Specificity test

Positive interactor clones were subjected to a binding specificity test where they were exposed to a panel of related and unrelated baits by a mating scheme previously described (Finley R.L. Jr. et al. (1994) *PNAS*, 91(26):12980-12984). Briefly, positive fish plasmids were transformed into Y187 and the panel of baits were transformed into HF7c. Transformed fish and bait cells were streaked out as stripes on selective medium plates, mated on YPAD plates, and tested for reporter gene activity.

Analysis

PCIP nucleotides were analyzed for nucleic acid hits by the BLASTN 1.4.8MP program (Altschul et al. (1990) Basic Local Alignment Search Tool. *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410). PCIP proteins were analyzed for polypeptide hits by the BLASTP 1.4.9MP program.

EXAMPLE 1: IDENTIFICATION OF RAT PCIP cDNAs

The Kv4.3 gene coding sequence (coding for the first 180 amino acids) was amplified by PCR and cloned into pGBT9 creating a GAL4 DNA-binding domain-Kv4.3(1-180) gene fusion (plasmid pFWA2). HF7c was transformed with this construct. The resulting strain grew on synthetic complete medium lacking L-tryptophan but not on synthetic complete medium lacking L-tryptophan and L-histidine in the presence of 10mM 3-AT demonstrating that the {GAL4 DNA-binding domain}-{vKv4.3(1-180)} gene fusion does not have intrinsic transcriptional activation activity higher than the threshold allowed by 10mM 3-AT.

In this example, a yeast two-hybrid assay was performed in which a plasmid containing a {GAL4 DNA-binding domain}-{rKv4.3(1-180)} gene fusion was introduced into the yeast two-hybrid screening strain HF7c described above. HF7c was then transformed with the rat mid brain two-hybrid library. Approximately six million transformants were obtained and plated in selection medium. Colonies that grew in the selection medium and expressed the beta-galactosidase reporter gene were further characterized and subjected to retransformation and specificity assays. The retransformation and specificity tests yielded three PCIP clones (rat 1v, 8t, and 9qm) that were able to bind to the Kv4.3 polypeptide.

The full length sequences for the rat 1v gene, and partial sequences for 8t and 9q genes were derived as follows. The partial rat PCIP sequences were used to prepare probes, which were then used to screen, for example, rat mid brain cDNA libraries. Positive clones were identified, amplified and sequenced using standard techniques, to obtain the full length sequence. Additionally, a rapid amplification of the existing rat PCIP cDNA ends (using for example, 5' RACE, by Gibco, BRL) was used to complete the 5' end of the transcript.

EXAMPLE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN 1v cDNA

To obtain the human 1v nucleic acid molecule, a cDNA library made from a human hippocampus (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA) was screened under low stringency conditions as follows: Prehybridization for 4 hours at 42°C in Clontech Express Hyb solution, followed by overnight hybridization at 42°C. The probe used was a PCR-generated fragment including nucleotides 49-711 of the rat sequence labeled with ³²P dCTP. The filters were washed 6 times in 2XSSC/0.1% SDS at 55°C. The same conditions were used for secondary screening of the positive isolates. Clones thus obtained were sequenced using an ABI automated DNA Sequencing system, and compared to the rat sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:3 as well as to known sequences from the GenBank database. The largest clone from the library screen was subsequently subcloned into pBS-KS+ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) for sequence verification. The 515 base pair clone was determined to represent the human homolog of the 1v gene, encompassing 211 base pairs of 5' UTR and a 304 base pair coding region. To generate the full-length cDNA, 3' RACE was used according to the manufacturers instructions (Clontech Advantage PCR kit).

EXAMPLE 3: ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF 1V SPLICE VARIANTS

The mouse 1v shown in SEQ ID NO:5 and the rat 1vl splice variant shown in SEQ ID NO:7 was isolated using a two-hybrid assay as described in Example 1. The mouse 1vl splice variant shown in SEQ ID NO: 7 was isolated by screening a mouse brain cDNA library, and the rat 1vn splice variant shown in SEQ ID NO:11 was isolated by BLAST searching.

EXAMPLE 4: ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF 9Q AND OTHER PCIPs

Rat 9ql (SEQ ID NO: 15) was isolated by database mining, rat 9qm (SEQ ID NO: 21) was isolated by a two-hybrid assay, and rat 9qc (SEQ ID NO:27) was identified by database mining. Human 9ql (SEQ ID NO: 13), and human 9qs (SEQ ID NO: 23) were identified as described in Example 2. Mouse 9ql (SEQ ID NO:17), monkey 9qs (SEQ ID NO:25), human p195 (SEQ ID NO:31), W28559 (SEQ ID NO:37), human p193 (SEQ ID

NO:39), rat p19 (SEQ ID NO:33), and mouse p19 (SEQ ID NO:35) were identified by database mining. Rat 8t (SEQ ID NO:29) was identified using a two-hybrid assay.

The human genomic 9q sequence (SEQ ID NOs:46 and 47) was isolated by screening a BAC genomic DNA library (Reasearch Genetics) using primers which were designed based on the sequence of the human 9qm cDNA. Two positive clones were identified (448O2 and 721I17) and sequenced.

EXAMPLE 5: EXPRESSION OF p19, 1V, 8T, AND 9Q mRNA IN RAT TISSUES

PCIP molecules, e.g., 9q and 8t, were demonstrated to be predominantly expressed in the heart. Briefly, rat or mouse multiple tissue Northern blots (Clontech) were probed with a [³²P]-labeled cDNA probe directed at the p19 sequence, the 5'-untranslated and 5'-coding region of the rat 1v sequence (nucleotides 35-124; SEQ ID NO:3) (this probe is specific for rat 1v and rat 1vl), the 5' coding region of the 8t sequence (nucleotides 1-88; SEQ ID NO:29) (this probe is specific for 8t), or the 5' end of the rat 9qm sequence (nucleotides 1-195; SEQ ID NO:21) (this probe is specific for all 9q isoforms, besides 8t). Blots were hybridized using standard techniques.

The results indicated that p19 is expressed predominantly in the brain, but also in the heart. Moreover, northern blots hybridized with the rat 1v probe revealed a single band at 2.3kb only in the lane containing brain RNA, suggesting that 1v expression is brain specific. Northern blots probed with the rat 8t probe revealed a major band at 2.4kb. The rat 8t band was most intense in the lane containing heart RNA and there was also a weaker band in the lane containing brain RNA. Northern blots hybridized with the 9q cDNA probe revealed a major band at 2.5kb and a minor band at over 4kb with predominant expression in heart and brain. The minor band may represent incompletely spliced or processed 9q mRNA.

EXAMPLE 6: EXPRESSION OF 1V, 8T, AND 9Q IN BRAIN

Expression of the rat 1v and 8t/9q genes in the brain was examined by *in situ* hybridization histochemistry (ISHH) using [³⁵S]-labeled cRNA probes and a hybridization procedure identical to that described in Rhodes et al. (1996) J. Neurosci., 16:4846-4860. Templates for preparing the cRNA probes were generated by standard PCR methods. Briefly, oligonucleotide primers were designed to amplify a fragment of 3'- or 5'-untranslated region of the target cDNA and in addition, add the promoter recognition sequences for T7 and T3 polymerase. Thus, to generate a 300 nucleotide probe directed at the 3'-untranslated region of the 1v mRNA, we used the following primers: 5-TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGACTGGCCATCCTGCTCTCAG-3 (T7, forward, sense; SEQ ID NO:42)

5-ATTAACCCCTACTAAAGGGCACTACTGTTTAAGCTCAAG-3 (T3, reverse, antisense; SEQ ID NO:43). The underlined bases correspond to the T7 and T3 promoter sequences. To generate a probe directed at a 325 bp region of 3'-untranslated sequence shared by the 8t and 9q mRNAs, the following primers were used:

- 5 5-TAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCACCTCCCTCCGGCTGTTC-3 (T7, forward, sense; SEQ ID NO:44)
5-ATTAACCCCTACTAAAGGGGAGAGCAGCAGCATGGCAGGGT-3 (T3, reverse, antisense; SEQ ID NO:45).

- Autoradiograms of rat brain tissue sections processed for ISHH localization of 1v or
10 8t/9q mRNA expression revealed that 1v mRNA is expressed widely in brain in a pattern consistent with labeling of neurons as opposed to glial or endothelial cells. 1v mRNA is highly expressed in cortical, hippocampal, and striatal interneurons, the reticular nucleus of the thalamus, the medial habenula, and in cerebellar granule cells. 1v mRNA is expressed at moderate levels in midbrain nuclei including the substantia nigra and superior colliculus, in
15 several other thalamic nuclei, and in the medial septal and diagonal band nuclei of the basal forebrain.

- Because the probe used to analyze the expression of 8t and 9q hybridizes to a region of the 3'-untranslated region that is identical in the 8t and 9q mRNAs, this probe generates a composite image that reveals that 8t/9q mRNA is expressed widely in brain in a pattern that
20 partly overlaps with that for 1v as described above. However, 8t/9q mRNA is highly expressed in the striatum, hippocampal formation, cerebellar granule cells, and neocortex. 8t/9q mRNA is expressed at moderate levels in the midbrain, thalamus, and brainstem. In many of these areas, 8t/9q mRNA appears to be concentrated in interneurons in addition to principal cells, and in all regions 8t/9q expression appears to be concentrated in neurons as
25 apposed to glial cells.

- Single- and double-label immunohistochemistry revealed that the PCIP and Kv4 polypeptides are precisely colocalized in many of the cell types and brain regions where PCIP and Kv4 mRNAs are coexpressed. For example, 9qm colocalized with Kv4.2 in the somata and dendrites of hippocampal granule and pyramidal cells, neurons in the medial
30 habenular nucleus and in cerebellar basket cells, while 1v colocalized with Kv4.3 in layer II neurons of posterior cingulate cortex, hippocampal interneurons, and in a subset of cerebellar granule cells. Immunoprecipitation analyses indicated that 1v and 9qm are coassociated with Kv4 α -subunits in rat brain membranes.

35 **EXAMPLE 7: CO-ASSOCIATION OF PCIPs AND Kv4 CHANNELS IN COS AND CHO CELLS**

COS1 and CHO cells were transiently transfected with individual PCIPs (KChIP1, KChIP2, KChIP3) alone or together with Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 using the lipofectamine plus

procedure essentially as described by the manufacturer (Boehringer Mannheim). Forty-eight hours after the transfection, cells were washed, fixed, and processed for immunofluorescent visualization as described previously (Bekele-Arcuri et al. (1996) *Neuropharmacology*, 35:851-865). Affinity-purified rabbit polyclonal or mouse monoclonal antibodies to the Kv4 channel or the PCIP protein were used for immunofluorescent detection of the target proteins.

When expressed alone, the PCIPs were diffusely distributed throughout the cytoplasm of COS-1 and CHO cells, as would be expected for cytoplasmic proteins. In contrast, when expressed alone, the Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 polypeptides were concentrated within the perinuclear ER and Golgi compartments, with some immunoreactivity concentrated in the outer margins of the cell. When the PCIPs were coexpressed with Kv4 α -subunits, the characteristic diffuse PCIP distribution changed dramatically, such that the PCIPs precisely colocalized with the Kv4 α -subunits. This redistribution of the PCIPs did not occur when they were coexpressed with the Kv1.4 α -subunit, indicating that altered PCIP localization is not a consequence of overexpression and that these PCIPs associate specifically with Kv4-family α -subunits.

To verify that the PCIP and Kv4 polypeptides are tightly associated and not simply colocalized in co-transfected cells, reciprocal immunoprecipitation analyses were performed using the PCIP and channel-specific antibodies described above. All three PCIP polypeptides coassociated with Kv4 α -subunits in cotransfected cells, as evidenced by the ability of anti-Kv4.2 and anti-Kv4.3 antibodies to immunoprecipitate the KChIP1, KChIP2, and KChIP3 proteins from lysates prepared from cotransfected cells, and by the ability of anti-PCIP antibodies to immunoprecipitate Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 α -subunits from these same lysates. The cells were lysed in buffer containing detergent and protease inhibitors, and prepared for immunoprecipitation reactions essentially as described previously (Nakahira et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271:7084-7089). Immunoprecipitations were performed as described in Nakahira et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.*, 271:7084-7089 and in Harlow E. and Lane, D., *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, c1988. The products resulting from the immunoprecipitation were size fractionated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose filters using standard procedures.

To confirm that the cytoplasmic N-terminus of Kv4 channels is sufficient for the interaction with the PCIPs KChIP1 or KChIP2 were co-expressed with a Kv4.3 mutant (Kv4.3 Δ C) that lacks the entire 219 amino acid cytoplasmic C-terminal tail. In transiently transfected COS-1 cells, the Kv4.3 Δ C mutant was extensively trapped within the perinuclear ER and Golgi; little or no staining was observed at the outer margins of the cell. Nonetheless, KChIP1 and KChIP2 precisely colocalized with Kv4.3 Δ C in cotransfected cells, and moreover, Kv4.3 Δ C was efficiently coimmunoprecipitated by PCIP antibodies,

indicating that the interaction of these PCIPs with Kv4 α -subunits does not require the cytoplasmic C-terminus of the channel.

EXAMPLE 8: CO-ASSOCIATION OF PCIPs AND Kv4 CHANNELS IN NATIVE TISSUES

To determine whether PCIPs colocalize and co-associate with Kv4 subunits in native tissues, Kv4- and PCIP-specific antibodies were used for single and double-label immunohistochemical analyses and for reciprocal coimmunoprecipitation analyses of rat brain membranes. Immunohistochemical staining of rat brain sections indicated that KChIP1 and KChIP2 colocalize with Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 in a region and cell type-specific manner. For example, KChIP1 colocalized with Kv4.3 in hippocampal interneurons, cerebellar granule cells, and cerebellar glomeruli, a specialized synaptic arrangement between the dendrites of cerebellar basket and golgi cells and mossy fiber terminals. KChIP2 colocalized with Kv4.3 and Kv4.2 in the dendrites of granule cells in the dentate gyrus, in the apical and basal dendrites of hippocampal and neocortical pyramidal cells, and in several subcortical structures including the striatum and superior colliculus. Co-immunoprecipitation analyses performed using synaptic membranes prepared from whole rat brain revealed that the PCIPs (KChIPs 1, 2, and 3) are tightly associated with Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 in brain K⁺ channel complexes. Anti-PCIP antibodies immunoprecipitated Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 from brain membranes, and anti-Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 antibodies immunoprecipitated the PCIPs. None of the PCIP polypeptides were immunoprecipitated by anti-Kv2.1 antibodies, indicating that the association of these PCIPs with brain Kv channels may be specific for Kv4 α -subunits. Taken together, these anatomical and biochemical analyses indicate that these PCIPs are integral components of native Kv4 channel complexes.

EXAMPLE 9: PCIPs ARE CALCIUM BINDING PROTEINS

To determine whether KChIPs 1, 2, and 3 bind Ca²⁺, GST-fusion proteins were generated for each PCIP and the ability of the GST-PCIP proteins, as well as the recombinant PCIP polypeptides enzymatically cleaved from GST, to bind ⁴⁵Ca²⁺ was examined using a filter overlay assay (described in, for example, Kobayashi *et al.* (1993) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 189(1):511-7). All three PCIP polypeptides, but not an unrelated GST-fusion protein, display strong ⁴⁵Ca²⁺ binding in this assay. Moreover, all three PCIP polypeptides display a Ca²⁺-dependent mobility shift on SDS-PAGE, indicating that like the other members of this family, KChIPs 1, 2 and 3 are in fact Ca²⁺-binding proteins (Kobayashi *et al.* (1993) *supra*; Buxbaum *et al.* Nef (1996). Neuron-specific calcium sensors (the NCS-1 subfamily). In: Celio MR (ed) Guidebook to the calcium-binding proteins. Oxford University Press, New York, pp94-98; Buxbaum J.D., *et al.* (1998) *Nature Med.* 4(10):1177-81.

EXAMPLE 10: ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PCIPs

Because PCIPs, e.g., KChIP1 (1v), KChIP2 (9ql), and KChIP3 (p19), colocalize and coassociate with Kv4 α -subunits in brain, another critical question was to determine whether these PCIPs alter the conductance properties of Kv4 channels. To address this issue, Kv4.2 and Kv4.3 were expressed alone and in combination with individual PCIPs. CHO cells were transiently-transfected with cDNA using the DOTAP lipofection method as described by the manufacturer (Boehringer Mannheim, Inc.). Transfected cells were identified by cotransfecting enhanced GFP along with the genes of interest and subsequently determining if the cells contained green GFP fluorescence. Currents in CHO cells were measured using the patch-clamp technique (Hamill et al. 1981. *Pfluegers Arch.* 391: 85-100).

Transient transfection of the rat Kv4.2 α -subunit in CHO cells resulted in expression of a typical A-type K⁺ conductance. Coexpression of Kv4.2 with KChIP1 revealed several dramatic effects of KChIP1 on the channel (Figure 41 and Table 1). First, the amplitude of the Kv4.2 current increased approximately 7.5 fold in the presence of KChIP1 (amplitude of Kv4.2 alone = 0.60 ± 0.096 nA/cell; Kv4.2 + KChIP1 = 4.5 ± 0.55 nA/cell). When converted into current density by correcting for cell capacitance, a measure of cell surface membrane area, the Kv4.2 current density increased 12 fold with coexpression of KChIP1 (Kv4.2 alone = 25.5 ± 3.2 pA/pF; Kv4.2 + KChIP1 = 306.9 ± 57.9 pA/pF), indicating that KChIPs promote and/or stabilize Kv4.2 surface expression. Together with this increase in current density, a dramatic leftward shift in the threshold for activation of Kv4.2 currents was observed in cells expressing Kv4.2 and KChIP1 (activation V_{1/2} for Kv4.2 alone = 20.8 ± 7.0 mV, Kv4.2 + KChIP1 = -12.1 ± 1.4 mV). Finally, the kinetics of Kv4.2 inactivation slowed considerably when Kv4.2 was coexpressed with KChIP1 (inactivation time constant of Kv4.2 alone = 28.2 ± 2.6 ms; Kv4.2 + KChIP1 = 104.1 ± 10.4 ms), while channels recovered from inactivation much more rapidly in cells expressing both Kv4.2 and KChIP1 (recovery tau = 53.6 ± 7.6 ms) versus cells expressing Kv4.2 alone (recovery tau = 272.2 ± 26.1 ms).

KChIPs1, 2 and 3 have distinct N-termini but share considerable amino acid identity within the C-terminal "core" domain. Despite their distinct N-termini, the effects of KChIP2 and KChIP3 on Kv4.2 current density and kinetics were strikingly similar to those produced by KChIP1 (Table1). Thus to confirm that the conserved C-terminal core domain, which contains all three EF-hands, is sufficient to modulate Kv4 current density and kinetics, N-terminal truncation mutants of KChIP1 and KChIP2 were prepared. The KChIP1 Δ N2-31 and KChIP2 Δ N2-67 mutants truncated KChIP1 and KChIP2, respectively, to the C-terminal 185 amino acid core sequence. Coexpression of KChIP1 Δ N2-31 or KChIP2 Δ N2-67 with Kv4.2 in CHO cells produced changes in Kv4.2 current density and

kinetics that were indistinguishable from the effects produced by full-length KChIP1 or KChIP2 (Table1).

To investigate whether the modulatory effects of these KChIPs are specific for Kv4 channels, KChIP1 was coexpressed with Kv1.4 and Kv2.1 in *Xenopus* oocytes.

- 5 *Xenopus* oocytes were injected with 1-3 ng/oocyte of cRNA which was prepared using standard in vitro transcription techniques (Sambrook et al. 1989. Molecular Cloning: a laboratory manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press). Currents in oocytes were measured with a two-electrode voltage clamp. KChIP1 did not appear to have any effect on Kv1.4 or Kv2.1 currents (Table2), indicating that these functional effects may be specific for Kv4 channels.
- 10 As a final control for the KChIP effects and to verify that the KChIPs' effects on Kv4 currents are independent of expression system, the above kinetic analyses were repeated after expressing Kv4.3 and KChIP mRNAs in *Xenopus* oocytes. The effects KChIP1 on for Kv4.3 in the oocyte system were strikingly similar to those on Kv4.2 in CHO cells (Table1).

- Since these KChIPs bind Ca^{2+} , another important question is to determine whether
- 15 the effects of KChIP1 on Kv4.2 currents are Ca^{2+} -dependent. This question was addressed indirectly by introducing point mutations within each of KChIP1's EF-hand domains: one mutant has point mutations in the first two EF hands (D_{199} to A, G_{104} to A, D_{135} to A, and G_{140} to A) and the other one has point mutations in all three EF hands (D_{199} to A, G_{104} to A, D_{135} to A, G_{140} to A, D_{183} to A, and G_{188} to A). These mutations substituted alanine for the two most
 - 20 highly conserved amino acids within the EF-hand consensus (Figure 25; Linse, S. and Forsen, S. (1995) Determinants that govern high-affinity Calcium binding. In Means, S. (Ed.) Advances in second messenger and phosphoprotein research. New York, Ravens Press., 30:89-150). Coexpression of this KChIP1 triple EF-hand mutant with Kv4.2 or Kv4.3 in COS cells indicated that this mutant colocalizes and is efficiently
 - 25 coimmunoprecipitated with Kv4 α -subunits in COS-1 cells. However, these EF-hand point mutations completely eliminated the effects of KChIP1 on Kv4.2 kinetics (Table1). Taken together, these results indicate that the binding interaction between KChIP1 and Kv4.2 is Ca^{2+} independent, while modulation of Kv4.2 kinetics by KChIP1 is either Ca^{2+} -dependent or sensitive to structural changes induced by point mutations within the EF-hand domains.

30

TABLE 1

Functional effect of KChIPs on Kv4 channels

Current Parameter	rKv4.2 + vector	rKv4.2 + KchlP1	rKv4.2 + KchlP1 $\Delta\text{N2-31}$	rKv4.2 + KchlP2	rKv4.2 + KchlP2 $\Delta\text{N2-67}$	rKv4.2 + KchlP3	rKv4.3	rKv4.3 + KchlP1
Peak Current	0.60*	4.5*	6.0*	3.3*	5.8*	3.5*	7.7 μA	18.1 μA *

(nA/cell at 50 mV)	+0.096	+0.055	+1.1	+0.45	+1.1	+0.99	+2.6	+3.8
Peak Current Density	25.5	306.9*	407.2*	196.6*	202.6*	161.7*	---	---
(pA/pF at 50 mV)	+3.2	+57.9	+104.8	+26.6	+27.5	+21.8		
Inactivation time constant	28.2	104.1	129.2	95.1*	109.5*	67.2*	56.3	135.0
(ms, at 50 mV)	+2.6	+10.4	+14.2	+8.3	+9.6	+14.1	+6.6	+15.1
Recovery from Inactivation Time constant	272.2	53.6*	98.1*	49.5*	36.1*	126.1*	327.0	34.5*

* Significantly different from control.

TABLE 2

Functional effects of KChIPs on other Kv channels

5

Current Parameter	Oocytes		Oocytes	
	HKv1.4	hKv1.4 + 1v	HKv2.1	HKv2.1 + 1v
Peak Current	8.3	6.5	3.7	2.9
(μ A/cell at 50 mV)	± 2.0	± 0.64	± 0.48	± 0.37
Inactivation time constant	53.2	58.2	1.9 s	1.7 s
(ms, at 50 mV)	± 2.8	± 6.6	± 0.079	0.078

Recovery from Inactivation time constant (sec, at -80 mV)	1.9	1.6	7.6	7.7
Activation $V_{1/2}$ (mV)	-21.0	-20.9	12.0	12.4
Steady-state Inactivation $V_{1/2}$ (mV)	-48.1	-47.5	-25.3	-23.9

EXAMPLE 11: EFFECTS OF KChIP1 AND KChIP2 ON SURFACE EXPRESSION OF KV4- α SUBUNITS IN COS-1 CELLS

To examine the ability of KChIP1 to enhance the surface expression of Kv4 channels, the ability of KChIP1 to promote the formation of surface co-clusters of Kv4 channels and PSD-95 was monitored. PSD-95 is used to facilitate the visualization of the complex.

To facilitate the interaction between Kv4.3 and PSD-95, a chimeric Kv4.3 subunit (Kv4.3ch) was generated in which the C-terminal 10 amino acids from rKv1.4 (SNAKAVETDV, SEQ ID NO:73) were appended to the C-terminus of Kv4.3. The C-terminal 10 amino acids from rKv1.4 were used because they associate with PSD-95 and confer the ability to associate with PSD-95 to the Kv4.3 protein when fused to the Kv4.3 C-terminus. Expression of Kv4.3ch in COS-1 cells revealed that the Kv4.3ch polypeptide was trapped in the perinuclear cytoplasm, with minimal detectable Kv4.3ch immunoreactivity at the outer margins of the cell. When Kv4.3ch was co-expressed with PSD-95, PSD-95 became trapped in the perinuclear cytoplasm and co-localized with Kv4.3ch. However, when KChIP1 was co-expressed with Kv4.3ch and PSD-95, large plaque-like surface co-clusters of Kv4.3ch, KChIP1 and PSD-95 were observed. Triple-label immunofluorescence confirmed that these surface clusters contain all three polypeptides, and reciprocal co-immunoprecipitation analyses indicated that the three polypeptides are co-associated in these surface clusters. Control experiments indicated that KChIP1 does not interact with PSD-95 alone, and does not co-localize with Kv1.4 and PSD-95 in surface clusters. Taken together, these data indicate that KChIP1 may promote the transit of the Kv4.3 subunits to the cell surface.

EXAMPLE 12: CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PCIP PROTEINS

In this example, the amino acid sequences of the PCIP proteins were compared to amino acid sequences of known proteins and various motifs were identified.

The 1v polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which is shown in SEQ ID NO:3 is a novel polypeptide which includes 216 amino acid residues. Domains that are putatively involved in calcium binding (Linse, S. and Forsen, S. (1995) *Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research* 30, Chapter 3, p89-151, edited by Means, AR.,

5 Raven Press, Ltd., New York), were identified by sequence alignment (see Figure 21).

The 8t polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which is shown in SEQ ID NO:30 is a novel polypeptide which includes 225 amino acid residues. Calcium binding domains that are putatively involved in calcium binding (Linse, S. and Forsen, S. (1995) *Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research* 30, Chapter 3, p89-151, edited by Means,

10 AR., Raven Press, Ltd., New York), were identified by sequence alignment (see Figure 21).

The 9q polypeptide is a novel polypeptide which includes calcium binding domains that are putatively involved in calcium binding (Linse, S. and Forsen, S. (1995) *Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research* 30, Chapter 3, p89-151, edited by Means, AR., Raven Press, Ltd., New York (see Figure 21).

15 The p19 polypeptide is a novel polypeptide which includes calcium binding domains that are putatively involved in calcium binding (Linse, S. and Forsen, S. (1995) *Advances in Second Messenger and Phosphoprotein Research* 30, Chapter 3, p89-151, edited by Means, AR., Raven Press, Ltd., New York (see Figure 21).

A BLASTN 2.0.7 search (Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403) of the
20 nucleotide sequence of rat 1vl revealed that the rat 1vl is similar to the rat cDNA clone RMUAH89 (Accession Number AA849706). The rat 1 vl nucleic acid molecule is 98% identical to the rat cDNA clone RMUAH89 (Accession Number AA849706) over nucleotides 1063 to1488.

A BLASTN 2.0.7 search (Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403) of the
25 nucleotide sequence of human 9ql revealed that the human 9ql is similar to the human cDNA clone 1309405 (Accession Number AA757119). The human 9 ql nucleic acid molecule is 98% identical to the human cDNA clone 1309405 (Accession Number AA757119) over nucleotides 937 to1405.

A BLASTN 2.0.7 search (Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403) of the
30 nucleotide sequence of mouse P19 revealed that the mouse P19 is similar to the Mus musculus cDNA clone MNCb-7005 (Accession Number AU035979). The mouse P19 nucleic acid molecule is 98% identical to the Mus musculus cDNA clone MNCb-7005 (Accession Number AU035979) over nucleotides 1 to 583.

35 **EXAMPLE 13: EXPRESSION OF RECOMBINANT PCIP PROTEINS IN BACTERIAL CELLS**

In this example, PCIP is expressed as a recombinant glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fusion polypeptide in *E. coli* and the fusion polypeptide is isolated and characterized.

Specifically, PCIP is fused to GST and this fusion polypeptide is expressed in *E. coli*, e.g., strain BI21. Expression of the GST-PCIP fusion protein in BI21 is induced with IPTG. The recombinant fusion polypeptide is purified from crude bacterial lysates of the induced BI21 strain by affinity chromatography on glutathione beads. Using polyacrylamide gel electrophoretic analysis of the polypeptide purified from the bacterial lysates, the molecular weight of the resultant fusion polypeptide is determined.

Rat 1v and 9ql were cloned into pGEX-6p-2 (Pharmacia). The resulting recombinant fusion proteins were expressed in *E. coli* cells and purified following art known methods (described in, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel et al. John Wiley & Sons: 1992). The identities of the purified proteins were verified by western blot analysis using antibodies raised against peptide epitopes of rat 1v and 9ql.

EXAMPLE 14: EXPRESSION OF RECOMBINANT PCIP PROTEINS IN COS CELLS

To express the PCIP gene in COS cells, the pcDNA/Amp vector by Invitrogen Corporation (San Diego, CA) is used. This vector contains an SV40 origin of replication, an ampicillin resistance gene, an *E. coli* replication origin, a CMV promoter followed by a polylinker region, and an SV40 intron and polyadenylation site. A DNA fragment encoding the entire PCIP protein and an HA tag (Wilson et al. (1984) *Cell* 37:767) or a FLAG tag fused in-frame to its 3' end of the fragment is cloned into the polylinker region of the vector, thereby placing the expression of the recombinant protein under the control of the CMV promoter.

To construct the plasmid, the PCIP DNA sequence is amplified by PCR using two primers. The 5' primer contains the restriction site of interest followed by approximately twenty nucleotides of the PCIP coding sequence starting from the initiation codon; the 3' end sequence contains complementary sequences to the other restriction site of interest, a translation stop codon, the HA tag or FLAG tag and the last 20 nucleotides of the PCIP coding sequence. The PCR amplified fragment and the pcDNA/Amp vector are digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and the vector is dephosphorylated using the CIAP enzyme (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA). Preferably the two restriction sites chosen are different so that the PCIP gene is inserted in the correct orientation. The ligation mixture is transformed into *E. coli* cells (strains HB101, DH5a, SURE, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA, can be used), the transformed culture is plated on ampicillin media plates, and resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated from transformants and examined by restriction analysis for the presence of the correct fragment.

COS cells are subsequently transfected with the PCIP-pcDNA/Amp plasmid DNA using the calcium phosphate or calcium chloride co-precipitation methods, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, lipofection, or electroporation. Other suitable methods for

transfecting host cells can be found in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1989. The expression of the PCIP polypeptide is detected by radiolabelling (^{35}S -methionine or ^{35}S -cysteine available from NEN, Boston, MA, can be used) and immunoprecipitation (Harlow, E. and Lane, D. *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988) using an HA specific monoclonal antibody. Briefly, the cells are labelled for 8 hours with ^{35}S -methionine (or ^{35}S -cysteine). The culture media are then collected and the cells are lysed using detergents (RIPA buffer, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.1% SDS, 0.5% DOC, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5). Both the cell lysate and the culture media are precipitated with an HA specific monoclonal antibody. Precipitated polypeptides are then analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Alternatively, DNA containing the PCIP coding sequence is cloned directly into the polylinker of the pCDNA/Amp vector using the appropriate restriction sites. The resulting plasmid is transfected into COS cells in the manner described above, and the expression of the PCIP polypeptide is detected by radiolabelling and immunoprecipitation using a PCIP specific monoclonal antibody.

Rat 1v was cloned into the mammalian expression vector pRBG4. Transfections into COS cells were performed using LipofectAmine Plus (Gibco BRL) following the manufacturer's instructions. The expressed 1v protein was detected by immunocytochemistry and/or western blot analysis using antibodies raised against 1v in rabbits or mice.

EXAMPLE 15: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN FULL LENGTH P19

The human full length p19 sequence was identified using RACE PCR. The sequence of p19 (also referred to as KChIP3) is shown in Figure 16. The amino acid sequence of human p19 is 92% identical to the mouse p19 gene (SEQ ID NO:35).

TBLASTN searches using the protein sequence of human p19 revealed that human p19 is homologous to two sequences, Calsenilin (described in (1998) *Nature Medicine* 4: 1177-1181) and DREAM, a Ca^{2+} -dependent regulator of prodynorphin and c-fos transcription (described in Carrion *et al.* (1999) *Nature* 398: 80-84). Human p19 is 100% identical at the nucleotide level to Calsenilin (but extends 3' to the published sequence) and 99% identical at the nucleotide level to DREAM.

The ability of p19 (as well as other PCIP family members) to co-localize with presenilin and act as transcription factors is determined using art known techniques such as northern blots, *in situ* hybridization, β -gal assays, DNA mobility assays (described in, for

example, Carrion *et al.* (1999) *Nature* 398:80) and DNA mobility supershift assays, using antibodies specific for KChIPs.

Other assays suitable for evaluating the association of PCIP family members with presenilins is co-immunoprecipitation (described in, for example, Buxbaum *et al.* (1998)

5 *Nature Medicine* 4:1177).

EXAMPLE 16: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF MONKEY KChIP4

In this example, the identification and characterization of the genes encoding
10 monkey KChIP4a (jlkbd352e01t1) and alternatively spliced monkey KChIP4b
(jlkb231c04t1), KChIP4c (jlksa053c02), and KChIP4d (jlkx015b10) is described.
TBLASTN searches in proprietary databases with the sequence of the known PCIP family
members, lead to the identification of four clones jlkbb231c04t1, jlkbd352e01t1,
jlksa053c02, and jlkx015b10. The four monkey clones were obtained and sequenced.

15 The sequences of proprietary monkey clones jlkbb231c04t1 and jlkbd352e01t1 were
found to correspond to alternately spliced variants of an additional PCIP family member,
referred to herein as KChIP4. Clone jlkbb231c04t1 contains a 822bp deletion relative to
jlkbd352e01t1 (presumably due to splicing out of an exon), resulting in the loss of the final
EF hand domain. In clone jlkbd352e01t1, the final EF hand domain is preserved, and the C-
20 terminus is highly homologous to that of PCIP family members 1v, 9ql, and p19. Overall
identity in the homologous C-termini among KChIP4, 1v, 9ql, and p19 ranged from 71%-
80% at the amino acid level (alignments were performed using the CLUSTALW).

Monkey KChIP4c and KChIP4d were discovered by BLASTN search using monkey
KChIP4a as a query for searching a proprietary database.

25 The nucleotide sequence of the monkey KChIP4a cDNA and the predicted amino
acid sequence of the KChIP4a polypeptide are shown in Figure 23 and in SEQ ID NOs:48
and 49, respectively.

The nucleotide sequence of the monkey KChIP4b cDNA and the predicted amino
acid sequence of the KChIP4b polypeptide are shown in Figure 24 and in SEQ ID NOs:50
30 and 51, respectively.

The nucleotide sequence of the monkey KChIP4c cDNA and the predicted amino
acid sequence of the KChIP4c polypeptide are shown in Figure 35 and in SEQ ID NOs:69
and 70, respectively.

35 The nucleotide sequence of the monkey KChIP4d cDNA and the predicted amino
acid sequence of the KChIP4d polypeptide are shown in Figure 36 and in SEQ ID NOs:71
and 72, respectively.

Figure 37 depicts an alignment of the protein sequences of KChIP4a, KChIP4b,
KChIP4c, and KChIP4d.

Rat KChIP4 is predominantly expressed in the brain, and weakly in the kidney, but not in the heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle or testes, as indicated by northern blot experiments in which a northern blot purchased from Clontech was probed with a DNA fragment from the 3'-untranslated region of rat KChIP4.

EXAMPLE 17: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HUMAN AND RAT 33b07

In this example, the identification and characterization of the genes encoding rat and human 33b07 is described. Partial rat 33b07 (clone name 9o) was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as bait. The full length rat 33b07 clone was identified by mining of proprietary databases.

The nucleotide sequence of the full length rat 33b07 cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 33b07 polypeptide are shown in Figure 26 and in SEQ ID NOs:52 and 53, respectively. The rat 33b07 cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 44.7 kD and which is 407 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 33b07 binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.2N in yeast 2-hybrid assays. In contrast, rat 33b07 does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the rat 33b07-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 33b07 is expressed predominantly in the brain as determined by northern blot analysis.

The human 33b07 ortholog (clone 106d5) was also identified by mining of proprietary databases. The nucleotide sequence of the full length human 33b07 cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the human 33b07 polypeptide are shown in Figure 27 and in SEQ ID NOs:54 and 55, respectively. The human 33b07 cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 45.1 kD and which is 414 amino acid residues in length.

Human 33b07 is 99% identical to the human KIAA0721 protein (GenBank Accession Number: AB018264) at the amino acid level. However, GenBank Accession Number: AB018264 does not have a functional annotation. Human 33b07 is also homologous to Testes-specific (Y-encoded) proteins (TSP(Y)s), SET, and Nucleosome Assembly Proteins (NAPs). The human 33b07 is 38% identical to human SET protein (GenBank Accession Number Q01105=U51924) over amino acids 204 to 337 and 46% identical over amino acids 334 to 387.

Human SET is also called HLA-DR associated protein II (PHAPII) (Hoppe-Seyler (1994) *Biol. Chem.* 375:113-126) and in some cases is associated with acute undifferentiated leukemia (AUL) as a result of a translocation event resulting in the formation of a SET-CAN fusion gene (Von Lindern M. *et al.* (1992) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12:3346-3355). An alternative spliced form of SET is also called Template Activating Factor-I alpha (TAF). TAF is found

to be associated with myeloid leukemogenesis (Nagata K. *et al.* (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 92 (10), 4279-4283). Human SET is also a potent protein inhibitor of phosphatase 2A (Adachi Y. *et al.* (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:2258-2262). NAPs may be involved in modulating chromatin formation and contribute to regulation of cell proliferation (Simon H.U. *et al.* (1994) *Biochem. J.* 297, 389-397).

Thus, due to its homology to the above identified proteins, 33b07 may function as a protein inhibitor of phosphatase, an oncogene, and/or a chromatin modulator. The homology of 33b07 to SET, a protein phosphatase inhibitor, is of particular interest. Many channels, in particular the Kv4 channels (with which 33b07 is associated), are known to be regulated by phosphorylation by PKC and PKA ((1998) *J. Neuroscience* 18(10): 3521-3528; Am J Physiol 273: H1775-86 (1997)). Thus, 33b07 may modulate Kv4 activity by regulating the phosphorylation status of the potassium channel.

EXAMPLE 18: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 1p

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 1p is described. Partial rat 1p was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait.

The nucleotide sequence of the partial length rat 1p cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 1p polypeptide are shown in Figure 28 and in SEQ ID NOs:56 and 57, respectively. The rat 1p cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 28.6 kD and which is 267 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 1p binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 1p does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 1p-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 1p is predominantly expressed in the brain as determined by northern blot analysis.

A BLASTP 1.4 search, using a score of 100 and a word length of 3 (Altschul *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403) of the amino acid sequences of rat 1p revealed that rat 1p is similar to the human Restin (GenBank Accession Number P30622; also named cytoplasmic linker protein-170 alpha-2 (CLIP-170), M97501)). The rat 1p protein is 58% identical to the human Restin over amino acid residues 105 to 182, 55% identical to the human Restin over amino acid residues 115 to 186, 22% identical to the human Restin over amino acid residues 173 to 246, 22% identical to the human Restin over amino acid residues 169 to 218, and 58% identical to the human Restin over amino acid residues 217 to 228.

Restin is also named Reed-Sternberg intermediate filament associated protein. Reed-Sternberg cells are the tumoral cells diagnostic for Hodgkin's disease. It is suggested that Restin overexpression may be a contributing factor in the progression of Hodgkin's disease

(Bilbe G. *et al.* (1992) *EMBO J.* 11: 2103-13) and Restin appears to be an intermediate filament associated protein that links endocytic vesicles to microtubules (Pierre P, *et al.* (1992) *Cell* 70 (6), 887-900).

The cytoskeleton regulates the activity of potassium channels (see, for example, Honore E, *et al.* (1992) *EMBO J.* 11:2465-2471 and Levin G, *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:29321-29328), as well as the activity of other channels, e.g., Ca^{++} channels (Johnson B.D. *et al.* (1993) *Neuron* 10:797-804); or Na^{+} channels (Fukuda J. *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 294:82-85).

Accordingly, based on its homology to the Restin protein, the rat 1p protein may be associated with the cytoskeleton and may modulate the activity of potassium channels, e.g., Kv4, via its association to the cytoskeleton.

EXAMPLE 19: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 7s

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 7s is described. Partial rat 7s was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait. Rat 7s is the rat ortholog of the human vacuolar H^{+} -ATPase catalytic subunit A (Accession Number P38606 and B46091) described in, for example, van Hille B. *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268 (10), 7075-7080.

The nucleotide sequence of the partial length rat 7s cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 7s polypeptide are shown in Figure 29 and in SEQ ID NOs:58 and 59, respectively. The rat 7s cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 28.6 kD and which is 270 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 7s binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 7s does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 7s-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 7s is expressed at significantly higher levels in the brain and the kidney than in the lung, liver, heart, testes, and skeletal muscle, as determined by northern blot analysis.

EXAMPLE 20: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 29x AND 25r

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 29x is described. Rat 29x was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait. Rat 25r is a splice variant of 29x. They differ in the 5' untranslated region, but are identical in the coding region and at the amino acid level.

The nucleotide sequence of the rat 29x cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 29x polypeptide are shown in Figure 30 and in SEQ ID NOs:60 and 61,

respectively. The rat 29x cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 40.4 kD and which is 351 amino acid residues in length.

The nucleotide sequence of the rat 25r cDNA is shown in Figure 31 and in SEQ ID NO:62. The rat 25r cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 40.4 kD and which is 351 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 29x is expressed in the spleen, lung, kidney, heart, brain, testes, skeletal muscle and liver, with the highest level of expression being in the spleen and the lowest being in the liver.

Rat 29x binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 29x does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 29x-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 29x is identical at the amino acid level to rat SOCS-1 (Suppressor Of Cytokine Signaling) described in Starr R. *et al.* (1997) *Nature* 387: 917-921; to JAB described in Endo T.A. *et al.* (1997) *Nature* 387: 921-924; and to SSI-1 (STAT-induced STAT inhibitor-1) described in Naka T. *et al.* (1997) *Nature* 387:924-928. These proteins are characterized in that they have an SH2 domain, bind to and inhibit JAK kinase, and, as a result, regulate cytokine signaling. Rat 29x contains an SH2 domain at amino acid residues 219-308 of SEQ ID NO:61.

Tyrosine phosphorylation regulates potassium channel activity (Prevarskaya N.B. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:24292-24299). JAK kinase phosphorylates proteins at tyrosines and is implicated in the regulation of channel activity (Prevarskaya N.B. *et al. supra*). Accordingly, based on its homology to SOCS-1, JAB, and SSI-1, rat 29x may modulate the activity of potassium channels, e.g., Kv4, by modulating JAK kinase activity.

EXAMPLE 21: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 5p

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 5p is described. Rat 5p was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait.

The nucleotide sequence of the rat 5p cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 5p polypeptide are shown in Figure 32 and in SEQ ID NOs:63 and 64, respectively. The rat 5p cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 11.1 kD and which is 95 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 5p binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with similar strength in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 5p does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 5p-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 5p is expressed in the spleen, lung, skeletal muscle, heart, kidney, brain, liver, and testes, as determined by northern blot analysis.

The rat 5p is identical to rat Calpactin I light chain or P10 (Accession Number P05943). P10 binds and induces the dimerization of annexin II (p36). P10 may function as a regulator of protein phosphorylation in that the p36 monomer is the preferred target of a tyrosine-specific kinase (Masiakowski P. *et al.* (1998) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85 (4): 1277-1281).

Tyrosine phosphorylation regulates the activity of potassium channels (Prevarskaya N.B. *et al. supra*). Thus, due to its identity to P10, rat 5p may modulate the activity of potassium channels, e.g., Kv4, by modulating the activity of a tyrosine-specific kinase.

EXAMPLE 22: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 7q

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 7q is described. Rat 7q was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait. Full length rat 7q was obtained by RACE PCR.

The nucleotide sequence of the rat 7q cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 7q polypeptide are shown in Figure 33 and in SEQ ID NOS:65 and 66, respectively. The rat 7q cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 23.5 kD and which is 212 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 7q binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with same strength in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 7q does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 7q-Kv4N interaction is specific.

Rat 7q is expressed in the heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and testes, as determined by northern blot analysis.

Rat 7q is identical to RAB2 (rat RAS-related protein, Accession Number P05712) at the amino acid level. RAB2 appears to be involved in vesicular traffic and protein transport (Touchot N. *et al.* (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 84 (23): 8210-8214). Accordingly, based on its homology to RAB2, rat 7q may be involved in potassium channel, e.g., Kv4, trafficking.

EXAMPLE 23: IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT 19r

In this example, the identification and characterization of the gene encoding rat 19r is described. Partial rat 19r was isolated as a positive clone from the yeast two-hybrid screen described above, using rKv4.3N as a bait. Full length rat 19r was obtained by RACE PCR.

The nucleotide sequence of the rat 19r cDNA and the predicted amino acid sequence of the rat 19r polypeptide are shown in Figure 34 and in SEQ ID NOS:67 and 68,

respectively. The rat 19r cDNA encodes a protein having a molecular weight of approximately 31.9 kD and which is 271 amino acid residues in length.

Rat 19r is expressed in the heart, brain, spleen, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, and testes, as determined by northern blot analysis.

- 5 Rat 19r binds rKv4.3N and rKv4.2N with slight preference for rKv4.3N in yeast two-hybrid assays. In contrast, 19r does not bind rKv1.1N, indicating that the 19r-Kv4N interaction is specific.

- Rat 19r is identical to Rat phosphatidylinositol (PTDINS) transfer protein alpha (PTDINSTP, Accession Number M25758 or P16446) described in Dickeson S.K. *et al.* (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:16557-16564. PTDINSTP is believed to be involved in phospholipase C-beta (PLC-beta) signaling, phosphatidylinositol transfer protein (PtdIns-TP) synthesis, secretory vesicle formation, and enhancement of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PtdIns 3-kinase) activity (Cunningham E. *et al.* (1995) *Curr. Biol.* 5 (7): 775-783; (1995) *Nature* 377 (6549): 544-547; and Panaretou C. *et al.* (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.* 272 (4): 2477-2485).
- 10
- 15

Accordingly, based on its homology with PTDINSTP, rat 19r may modulate potassium channel, e.g., Kv4, activity via the PLC-beta signaling pathway and/or the PtdIns 3-kinase signaling pathway. Rat p19r may also be involved in potassium channel, e.g., Kv4, trafficking.

20

Equivalents

- Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention
- 25 described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder comprising:

- 5 a) contacting a PCIP polypeptide or a fragment thereof, or a cell expressing a PCIP polypeptide or a fragment thereof, with a test compound; and
- b) determining whether said PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof, binds to said test compound, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder.

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the binding of said test compound to said PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof, is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 a) detection of binding by direct detection of test compound/polypeptide binding;
- b) detection of binding using a competition binding assay; and
- c) detection of binding using an assay for PCIP activity.

20 3. A method for identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder, comprising:

 a) incubating a cell expressing i) a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunit, or a fragment of a potassium channel comprising a Kv4.3 or Kv4.2 subunit, and ii) a PCIP polypeptide or a fragment thereof, in the presence and absence of a candidate compound; and

25 b) determining whether the presence of the candidate compound modulates the interaction of the potassium channel or fragment thereof with said PCIP polypeptide or fragment thereof, thereby identifying a compound suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder.

30 4. A method for treating a cardiovascular disorder comprising contacting a potassium channel with an effective amount of a compound that modulates the binding of a PCIP protein to said potassium channel.

35 5. A method for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced.

6. A method for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide.

7. A method for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

8. A method for identifying a subject suffering from a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes a mutated PCIP polypeptide to be produced.

9. A method for identifying a subject suffering from a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal expression of a PCIP polypeptide.

10. A method for identifying a subject suffering from a cardiovascular disorder comprising detecting, in a sample of cells from the subject an alteration in a PCIP gene which causes abnormal processing of a PCIP polypeptide.

11. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said cardiovascular disorder is associated with an abnormal I_{to} current.

12. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said PCIP is 9q.

13. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said PCIP is 8t.

14. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said PCIP is p19.

15. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said cardiovascular disorder is long-QT syndrome.

16. The method of any one of claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, wherein said cardiovascular disorder is congestive heart failure.

METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

5

Abstract of the Disclosure

The invention provides methods for identifying compounds suitable for treating a cardiovascular disorder, as well as methods for treating a cardiovascular disorder. The invention also provides methods for determining if a subject is at risk for a cardiovascular disorder.

10

5047035-2400480

HUMAN IV DNA (CD:225-87).

GAATAGCCCCCTTTCACTTCTGAGTCCCTGCATGTGCGGGGCTGAAGAAGGAAGCCAGAAGCCTCCTAGCCTCGCCTCCA
CGTTTGTCTGAATACCAAGCTGCAGGGAGCTGCCGGCGCTTTTCTCTCCTCCAATTCAGAGTAGACAAACCCACGGGGAT
TTCTTTCCAGGGTAGGGGAGGGGCGGGCCCGGGTCCCAACTCGCACTCAAGTCTTCGCTGCCATGGGGGCGCTCATGG
GCACTTCTCATCTCTGCAAAACAAACAAAGGCGACCTCGAAAGATAAGATTGAAGATGAGCTGGAGATGACCATGGTT
TGCCATCGGGCGAGGACTGGAGCAGCTCGAGGCCAGACCACTTCACCAAGAGGGAGCTCGAGTCCCTTTATCGAGG
CTTCAAAATGAGTGCCCGAGTGGTGGTCAAGCAAGACACATTCAAGCAGATCTATGCTCAGTTTTTCCCTCATGGAG
ATGCCAGCACGTATGCCATTACCTCTTCAATGCCTTCGACACCACTCAGACAGGCTCCGTGAAGTTCGAGGACTTTGTA
ACCGCTCTGTCGATTTTATTGAGAGGAAGTGTCCACGAGAAACTAAGGTGGACATTAAATTTGATGACATCAACAAGGA
CGGATACATAAACAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATTGTCAAGGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGAAATACACATATCCTGTGC
TCAAGAGGAGACATCCAAGGCAGCATGTGGACGCTCTCTTCCAGAAAATGGACAAAATGAAGATGGCATCGTAACCTTTA
GATGAATTTCTTGAATCATGTGAGGAGGAGCAGCAACATCATGAGTCTCTCCAGCTGTTCAAAATGTCATGTAAGTGGT
GACACTCAGCATTGAGCTCTCAGAGACATTGTACTAAACAACCACTTACACCTGATCTGCCCTTTGTTCTGATTTTA
CACACCACTCTTGGAGACAGAACCTTTACACTTTGGAAGAAATCTCTGCTGAAGACTTCTTATGGACCCAGCAT
CATGTGGCTCAGTCTCTGATTGCCAATCTTCTCTTTCTCTTCTGAGAGAGACAAGATGAAATTTGAGTTTGTGTTG
GAAGCATGCTCATCTCTCACACTGCTGCCCTATGGAAGTCCCTCTGCTTAAGCTTAAACAGTAGTGCACAAAATATGC
TGCTTACGTGCCCGCAACCTGCTCCAGTCCAGTCCAGGACAGCTTGGTGAATCTGGAAGCAAGAGGACCTGAGCCAGATG
CACACCATCTGATGGCTCCCAACCAATGTGCTGTTTCTTTCCTTTGGTGGGAAGATGAGAGTTATCCAGAACA
ATTAGGATCTGTATGACCAGATTGGGAGAGCCAGCACTAACATATGTGGGATAGGACTGAATTTAAGCATGACATT
GCTGATGACCCAACTGCCCG

HUMAN IV PROTEIN

MGAVMGTSSLQTKRRPSKDKIEDELEMTMCHRPEGLQLEAQTNTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPGVVNETDFKFIYAQ

FFPHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTSVKFEDFVTLSILLRGTVHEKLRWTFNLNDINKDGVYKEEMMDIVKAIYDMMGK

YTPVLKEDTPRQIVDVFFQKMDKNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNIMRSLLQFQNMV

FIGURE 1

RAT 1vN (r1vN) DNA (CD: 339-1037)

GGCACACAACCCCTGGATTCTTCGGAGAATATGCCGTGAGGTGTTGCCAATTATTAGTCTCTTGGCTAGCAGATGTTTA
GGGACTGGTtaagCCCTTTGGAGAAATTACCTTAGGAAAACGGGGAATAAAAGCAAGATTACCATGAATTGCAAGATTA
CCTAGCAATTGCAAGTtagGAGGAGAGAGGTGGAGGGCGGAGTAGACAGGAGGGAGGAGAAAGTgaGAGGAAGCTAGGC
TGGTGGAAATAACCTGCACTTGGAAACAGCGGCAAGAAGCGCGATTTTCAGCTTtaaaTGCCCTGCCCGGCTTCTGCTT
GCCTACCCGGGAACGGAGATGTTGACCACGGCGAGTCTGAAGGGCTCCAGACCTTGGGGATAGTAGTGGTCTGTGTTT
CTCTCTGAAACTACTGCACTACCTCGGGCTGATTGACTTGTGCGATGACAAGATCGAGGATGATCTGGAGATGACCATGG
TTTGCCATCGGCGCTGAGGGAGCTGGAGCAGCTTGAGGCACAGACGAACTTCACCAAGAGAGAACTGCAAGTCTCTTACCGG
GGATTCAAAAACGAGTGCCCCAGTGGTGTGGTTAAACGAAGAGACATTCAAGCAGATCTACGCTCAGTTTTTCCCTCATGG
AGATGCCAGCACATACGCACATTACCTCTTCAATGCCTTCGACACCAACCAGACAGGCTCTGTAAGTTGCGAGGACTTGG
TGACTGCTCTGTGATTTTACTGAGAGGAACGGTCCATGAAAACTGAGGTGGACGTTTAATTGTGACGACATCAATAAA
GACGGCTACATAACAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATAGTGAAGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGGAATACACCTATCTCTGT
GCTCAAGAGGACACTCCAGGCAGCACGTGGACGTCTTCTCCAGAAATGAGATAAAAAATAAGATGGCATTGTAACTG
TAGACGAATTTCTCGAGTCTGTGAGGAGATGACAACATCATGAGTCTCTACAGCTGTTCCAAAATGTCATGTTAACTG
AGGACACTGGCCATCTGCTCTCAGAGACACTGACAAACACCTCAATGCCCTGATCTGCCCTTGTTCAGTTTACACAT
CAACTCTCGGACAGAAATACCTTTTACACTTTGGAAGAATTCTCTGCTGAAGACTTTCTACAAAACCTGGCACCAGTGT
GCTCAGTCTCTGATTGCCAACTCTTCTCCTCCTCTCTTCTGAGAGGACGAGCTGAAATCCGAAGTTTGTTTTGGAAAGC
ATGCCCATCTCTCCATGCTGCTGCTGCCCTGTGGAAGGCCCTCTGCTTGAGCTTAAACAGTAGTGACAGTTTCTGCG
TATACAGATCCCCAACTCACTGCCTTAAGTCAGGCAGACCTGATCAATCTGAACCAATGTGCACCATCTCTCGATGG
CCTCCCAAGCCAATGTGCTGCTTCTCTCTCTGCTGGGAGAAAGAACGCTCTACAGACACTTAGAGCTTACCATGA
AAATACTGGAGAGGCAGCACCTAACACATGTAGAATAGGACTGAATTATTAAGCATGGTGTATCAGATGATGCAACA
GCCCATGTCATTTTTTTTTCCAGAGGTAGGGACTAATAATTCTCCACACTAGCACCTACGATCATGAACAAGTCTTTT
AACACATCCAGGAGGAAACCGTGCCAGTGGTCTATCCCTTCTCTCCATCCCTGCTCAAGCCAGCACTGCATGTCT
CTCCCGAAGGTCAGAAATGCTGTGAAATGCTGTAACTTTTATACCTGTTTATAATCAATAACAGAACTATTTCTGATAC
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 2

RAT 1vN (r1vN) PROTEIN

MLTQGESEGLQTLGIVVVLCSLKLHLYLGLIDLSDDKIEDDLEMTMVCHRPEGLEQLEAQTNFTKRELQVLYRGFKNEC
PSGVVNEETFKQIYAQFFPHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTGSKVFEDFVTALSILLRGTVHEKLRWTFNLYDINKDGYINK
EEMMDIVKAIYDMMGKYTPVLKEDTPRQHVDVFFQKMDKNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNIMRSLQLFQNVN.

FIGURE 2 (cont'd)

MOUSE IV (CD: 477-1127)

CGGCCCTGAGATCCACGCCGCGGGGCGGAGCGGCCGGTGCCAGCAGCGGGCGGGCGGGCGGAGCGCAGCTCCCG
 CACCGCAGCGGGCGGGGCTCGGCAGCTCGGCCGTGCGGGCAGCGCGGCCCTGTGCCAACATCAGCGAGGCTTTGGGG
 CTGGGGCTCGGGCTCGGAGAAAGCCAGTGCCCGGCTGGTGCCCGCACCGGGGGCGCTGTG:AGGCTCCCGCGAGC
 CTCTGGCCCTGGGAGTCAATGCTGTGCTGGCTGAAGAAAGCAGCAGCCAGAGCTCCAGCGCCCCGGGCCCCAGTTT
 TCTGAATACCAAGTCAGCGGAGCTGCTCGGGGCTTTTTGCTTCTCGCTTTCTCTCTCCCAATTCAAAGTGGGCA
 ATCCACACCGATTTCTTTCAAGGGAGGGAAGAGACAGGGGCTGGGGTCCCAAGACGCACACAAGTTCTCGTGCATGG
 GGCGGCTCATGGGCACTTTCTCTCTCGAGACCAACAAAGGCGAGCCCTCAAAGACAAAGATTGAGGTAGCTAGAG
 ATGACCAATGGTTTGCCA CGGGCTGAGGGACTGGAGCAGCTTGAGGCAAGCGAACTTCAACAAAGAGAGAACTGCAAGT
 CTTGTACCGGGATTCAAAACAGAGTGCCTAGCGGTGTGGTCAATGAAGAAACATTCAGCAGATCTACGCTCAGTTTT
 TCCTCACGGAGATGCCAGCACATATGCACATTACCTCTTCAATGCCCTCGACACCCAGCAGAGGCTCTGAAGTTTC
 GAGGACTTTGTACTGCTCTGTGATTTTACTGAGAGGGACAGTCCATGAAAAACTAAGGTGGACGTTTAAITTTGTATGA
 CATCAATAAAGACGGCTACATAAACAAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATAGTCAAAGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGGAATAACA
 CCTATCTGTGCTCAAGAGGACACTCCAGGCAGCATGTGGATGTCTTCTTCCAGAAAAATGGATAAAAAATAAGATGGC
 ATTTGTAACGTTAGATGAATTTCTTGAATCATGTCAAGGAGTACAAACATCATGAGATCTCTACAGCTGTTCAAAAATGT
 CATGTAACTGAGGACACTGGCCATTCTGCTCTAGAGACACTGACAAACACTTAATGCCCTGATGCGCTTGTGTTCCAA
 TTTTACACCAACTCTTGGGACAGAAATACCTTTTACACTTTGGAAGAATTCTCTGCTGAAGACTTCTACAAAACTGT
 GCACCACGCTGCTGTCTCTGAGGGACGAGCGGAGATCCGACTTTGTTTGGGAAGCATGCCCATCTCTCATGCTGCTG
 CCCTGTGGAAGGCCCTCTGCTGTGAGCTTAATCAATAGTGACAGATTTTATGCTTACACATATCCCCAACTCACTGCTC
 CAAATCAGCGAGACTGTATGAATCTGAGCCAAATGTGACCATCTCCGATGGCCCTCCCAAGCCAAATGTGCTGCTCT
 CTTCTCTGTGGGAAGAAAGAGTGTCTACGGAACAATTAGAGCTTACCATGAAAAATTGGGAGAGGCGACACCTAAAC
 ACATGTAGAATAGGACTGAAATTAAGCATGGTGATATCAGATGATGCAAAATGGCCATGTCAATTTTTTCAAAGGTAG
 GGACAAATGATTTCCACACATAGCACTGTGGTATAGAGCAAGTCTTAAACATGCCAGAGGGGAACCACTGTCCA
 GTGGTCTATCCCTCTCTCCATCCCTGTCTAAACCCAGCACTGCATGTCCCTCCAAGAAAGTCCAGAAATGCCTGCGAAA
 CGCTGTACTTTATACCTGTCTAATCAATAACAGAACTATTTGTAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

MOUSE IV PROTEIN

MGAVMGTFSSLQTKRPPSKDIEDELEMTMVCHRPEGLEQLEAQTNFKRELQVLYRGFKNECPGSGVNEETFQIYAQ
 FFFHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTSYKFEFVTAISILLRGTVEKLRWTFNLYDINKDGYINKNEEMMDIVKAIYDMMGK
 YTPVVKEDTPRQHVDFVQKMDKNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNMRSLLQFNQVM.

FIGURE 3

RAT IVL DNA (CD: 31-714)

GTCCCAAGTCGCACACAAGTCTTCGCTGCCATGGGGCGCTCATGGGTACCTTCTCGTCCCTGCAGACCAACAAAGGCG
 ACCCTCTAAAGACATCGCCTGGTGTATTACCAAGTATCAGAGAGACAAGATCGAGGATGATCTGGAGATGACCATGGTTT
 GCCATCGGCTGAGGAGCTGGAGCAGCTTGAGGCACAGACGAACCTTCAACGAAGAGAACTGCAAGTCCTTTACCGGGGA
 TTCAAAAACGATGCCCCATGTGTGTGTTAACGAAGAGACATTCAAGCAGATCTACGCTCAGTTTTTCCTCATGGAGA
 TGCCAGCAGATACCGCACTTACCTCTTCAATGCTTCGACACCAACCCAGACAGGCTCTGTAAGGTCGAGGACTTTGTGA
 CTGCTCTGCTGATTTACTGAGAGGAACGGTCCATGAAAACTGAGGTGGACGTTTAAATTTGTACGACATCAATAAGAC
 GGCTACATAAACAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATAGTGAAAGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGGAATACACCTATCTGTGCT
 CAAAGAGGACACTCCAGGCAGCAGTGGACGTCTTCTTCCAGAAAAATGGATAAAAAATAAAGATGGCATTGTAACGTTAG
 ACGAATTTCTCGAGTCTGCTCAGGAGGATGACAAACATCATGAGGTCTCTACAGCTGTTCCAAAAATGTCATGTAACGTGAGG
 ACACTGGCCATCCTGCTCTCAGAGACACTGACAAACACCTCAATGCCCTGATCTGCCCTTGTTCACGTTTTACACATCAA
 CTCTCGGACAGAAAAACCTTTTACACTTTGGAGAAATTCCTGCTGAAGACTTCTACAAAACTGGCACCGCGTGGCT
 CAGTCTCTGATTGCCAATCTTCTCCCTCCTCTCTTGAGAGGGACGAGCTGAAATCCGAAGTTTGTITTTGGAAGCATG
 CCCATCTCTCCATGCTGCTGCTGCCCTGTGGAAGGCCCTCTGCTTGAGCTTAAACAGTAGTGACAGTTTTCTGCGTAT
 ACAGATCCCCAACTCACTGCCTCAAGTCAGGCAGACCTGATCAATCTGAACCAATGTGCACCATCTCCGATGGCGT
 CCCAAGCCAAATGTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTGTTGGGAAGAAACGCTCTACAGAGCACTTAGAGCTTACCATGAAAA
 TACTGGGAGAGCGCAGCACTAACACATGTAGAATAGGACTGAATTATTAAGCATGGTGGTATCAGATGATGCAACAGCC
 CATGTCATTTTTTTCCAGAGGTAGGACTAATAATTCTCCCACTAGCACTACGATCATAGAACAGTCTTTTAACA
 CATCCAGGAGGGAAACCGCTGCCAGTGGTCTATCCCTTCTCTCCATCCCTGCTCAAGCCAGCACTGCATGTCTCTCC
 CGGAAGGTCCAGAATGCCTGTGAAATGCTGTAACTTTTATACCTGTTATAATCAATAACAGAACTATTTTCGTACAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA

RAT IVL PROTEIN

MGAVMGTFSSLTQKRRRPSKDIAWVYYQYQRDKIEDDLEMTMVCHRPEGLEQLEAQTNFTKRELQVLYRGFKNCEPSGVV
 NEETFQKIYAQFFPHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTGSKVFEDFVTALSILLRGTVHEKLRWTFNLNDKDYTNKEEMMD
 IVKAIYDMMGKYTPVLKEDTPRQHVDFVQKMDKNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNIMRSLQLFQNYM.

FIGURE 4

MOUSE IVL DNA (CD: 77-760)

ATCCACACCGATTCTTTTCAGGGAGGGAAAGAGACAGGGCTGGGGTCCCAGACGCACACAAGTCTTCGCTGCCATGG
GGCCGTCATGGGCACCTTCTCTCCCTGCAGACCAAAACAAAGCGACCCCTCAAAGACATCGCTGGTGGTAATACCAG
TATCAGAGAGACAAAGATTGAGGATGAGCTAGAGATGACCATGGTTTGCCACCGGCCTGAGGGAAGTGGAGCAGCTGAGGC
ACAGACGAACCTCACCAAGAGAGAAGCTCAAGTCTGTGACCGGGGATTCAAAAACGAGTGCCTAGCGGTGGTGGTCAATT
AAGAAACATTCAAGCAGATCTACGCTAGTTTTCCTCACGGAGATGCCAGCAGATATGCACATTACCTCTCTCAATGCC
TTGACACCAACCCAGACAGGCTCTGTAAGTTGAGAGACTTTGTGACTGCTCTGTGATTTTACTGAGAGGGACAGTCCA
TGAAAACTAAGTTGGAGGTTTAAATTTGTATGACATCAATAAAGACGGCTACATAAAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATAG
TCAAGGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGAAATACACCTATCCTGTGCTCAAGAGGACATCCAGGCAGCATGTGGATGTC
TTCTCCAGAAAAATGGATAAAAAATAAGATGGCATTGTAACTGTAGATGAATTTCTTGAATCATGTCTAGGAGGATGACAA
CATCATGAGATCTCTACAGCTGTTCAAAAATGTCACTGAACTGAGGACACTGCCATTCTGCTCTCAGAGACACTGACAA
ACACCTTAATGCCCTGATCTGCCCTTGTTCAAATTTACACACCAACTCTTGGGACAGAAATACCTTTTACACTTTGGAA
GAATTTCTGCTGAAGACTTCTACAAAACTGGCACCACGTGGCTCTGTCTCTGAGGAGCAGCGGAGATCCGACTTTG
TTTTGGAAGCATGCCATCTCTCATGCTGCTGCCCTGTGGAAAGGCCCTCTGCTTGAGCTTAATCAATAGTGACAGTT
TTATGCTTACACATATCCCCAACTACGCTCCAAAGTCAGGACAGCTCTGATGAATCTGAGCCAAATGTGCACCATCT
CCGATGGCTCCCAAGCCAATGTGCTGCTTCTTCTCTGCTGGTGGGAAGAAAGAGTGTCTACGGAACAAATTAGAGCTT
ACCAAGAAAAATTTGGGAGAGGCAGCACCTAACACATGTAGAATAGGACTGAATTTAATAGCATGGTATATCAGATGAT
GCAAAATGCCCATGTCTATTTTTTCAAAGGTAGGACAAATGATCTCCCCACTAGCACCTGTGGTCATAGAGCAAGTC
TCTTAACATGCCAGAGGGGAACCACTGTCCAGTGGTCTATCCCTCTCTCCATCCCTGCTCAAAACCCAGCACTGCAT
GTCCCTCCAAAGAGTCCAGAAATGCCTGCGAAACCGTGTACTTTTATACCCCTGTCTATCAATAAACAGAACTATTTGG
TACAAAAA

MOUSE IVL PROTEIN

MGAVMGTFFSLQTKQRPRSKDIWWYYQYQRDKIEDELEMTMVCHRPEGLEQLEAQTNFTKRELQVLYRGRFNECPQSVV
NEETFQIYQAFPHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTGSKFEDFVTLISILLRGTVEHLRWTFNLYDINKDGYINKKEEMMD
IVKAIYDMMGKYTPVLKEDTPRQHVDFVFFQKMDKNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNNMRSLLQFQNVN

FIGURE 5

RAT IVN DNA (FIRST-PASS, PARTIAL; CD: 345-955)
 GTCCGGGCACACAACCCCTGGATTCTTCGGAGAATATGCCGTGACGGTGTGCCAAITATTAGTCTCTTGCGTAGCAGA
 TGTTTAGGGACTGGTTAAGCCTTTGGAGAAAATTACCTTAGGAAAACGGGGAAAATAAAGCAAAGATTACCATGAATTGCA
 AGATTACCTAGCAATTGCAAGGTAGGAGGAGAGAGGTGGAGGGCGGAGTAGACAGGAGGGAGGGAGAAAAGTGAGAGGAAG
 CTAGGCTGGTGGAAAATAACCTGCACCTTGGAACAGCGGCAAAAGCGCGATTTTCCAGCTTAAATGCCTGCCCGGCTT
 CTGCTTGCTACCCGGGAACGGAGATGTTGACCCAGGGCGAGTCTGAAGGGCTCAGACCTTGGGGATAGTAGTGGTCTC
 GTGTTCTCTCTGAAACTACTGCACTACCTCGGGCTGATTGACTTGTGGATGACAAGATCGAGGATGATCTGGAGATGA
 CCATGGTTTGCCATCGGCTGAGGGACTGGAGCAGCTTGAGGCACAGACGAACTTCACCAAGAGAGAACTGCAAGTCCTT
 TACCGGGGATTCAAAAACGAGTGCCCCAGTGGTGTGGTTAACGAAGAGACATTCAAGCNGATCTACGCTCAGTTTTTCCC
 TCATGGAGATGCCAGCAGATACGCACATTACCTCTTCAATGCCCTTCGACACCAACCAGACAGGCTCTGTAAGTTCGAGG
 ACTTTGTGACTGCTCTGTCGATTTTACTGAGAGGAACGGTCCATGAAAAACTGAAAGTGGACGTTTAATTGTACGACATC
 AATAAAGACGGCTACATAAACAAAGAGGAGATGATGGACATAGTGAAAGCCATCTATGACATGATGGGGAATACACCTA
 TCTTGTGCTCAAAGAGGACACTTCCAGGCAGCACGTGGACGTCTTCTCCAGAAAATGGATAAAAAATAAGATGG

RAT IVN PROTEIN (PARTIAL)
 MLTQGESEGLQTLGIVVYLCSSLKLLHYLGLIDLSDDKIEDDLEMTMVCHRPEGLEQLEAQTNFTKREQLVLYRGFKNEC
 PSGVVNEETFKXIYAQFFPHGDASTYAHYLFNAFDTTQTGSKVFEDFVTALSILLRGTVEHKLKWTNLYDINKDGYINK
 EEMMDIVKAIYDMMGKYTYLVLEKEDTSRQHVDFVFQKMDKNKD

FIGURE 6

Abstract

100

HUMAN 9QL PROTEIN

MRQQGRKESLSDSRDLGSDYDQLTGHPGPTKKALKQRFLKLLPCCGPQALPSVSETLAAPASLRPHRPRLDPDSVDDE
FELSTVCHRPEGLEQLQEQTKFTRKELQVLYRGFKNECPSGIVNEENFKQIYSQFFPQGDSSYATFLNAFDTNHDGSV
SFEDFYAGLSVILRGTVDDRLLNWFNLIDLKDGCTKEEMLDIMKSIYDMMGKYTPALREEAPREIHVESFFQKMDRNL
DGVVTIEFIESCQKDENIMRSMQLFDNVL

FIGURE 7 (cont'd)

RAT 9QL DNA (PARTIAL; CD: 2-775)

CCGAGATCTGGACGGCTCCTATGACCACTTACGGGCCACCCCTCCAGGGCCCAAGAAAAAGCCCTGAAGCAGCGTTTCC
TCAAAGCTGCTGCCGTGCTGCGGGCCCCAAGCCCTGCCCTCAGTCAGTGAACATTAGCTGCCCCAGCCTCCCTCCGCCCC
CACAGACCCCGCCCGCTGGACCCAGACAGCGTAGAGGATGAGTTTGAATTATCCACGGTGTGTACCGGACCTGAGGGCCT
GGAACAACCTCCAGGAACAGACCAAGTTACACGCAGAGAGCTGCAGGTCTGTACCGAGGCTTCAAGAACGAATGCCCA
GTGGGATTGTCAACGAGGAGAACTTCAAGCAGATTTATTCTCAGTTCTTTCCCAAGGAGACTCCAGCAACTATGCTALT
TTTCTCTTCAATGCCTTTGACACCAACCAGATGGCTCTGTCAAGTTTGGAGACTTTGTGGCTGGTTTGTGGTGATTCT
TCGGGGGACCATAGATGATAGACTGAGCTGGCTTTCAACTTATATGACCTCAAAGGACCGCTGTATCACAAGGAGG
AAATGCTTGACATTATGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACATACCCTGCCCTCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGA
GAACACGCTGGAGAGCTCTTCCAGAAGATGGACAGGAACAAGGACCGCGTGGTGACCATCAGGAATTCATCGAGTCTTG
TCAACAGGACGAGAACATCATGAGGTCCATGCAGCTCTTTGATAATGTCACTAGCTCCCCAGGGAGAGGGGTAGTGTG
TCCTAGGGTGACCAAGCTGTAGTCTAGTCCAGCAACCTAACCCCTCTCTCCAGGCGTGTCTCATCTTACCTGTAC
CCTGGGGGCTGTAGGATTCAATATCCTGGGGCTTCAGTAGTCCAGATCCCTGAGTAAAGTACAAAAGTAGGCAAGAGT
AGGCAAGCTAAATCTGGGGCTTCCCAACCCCGACAGCTCTCACCCTTCTCAACTGATACCTAGTGCTGAGGACACCC
CTGGTGTAGGACCAAGTGGTTCTCCACCTTCTAGTCCACTCTAGAAACCAATTAGACAGAAGGTCTCTGCTATGGT
GCTTTCCCATCCCTAATCTCTAGATTTTCTCAAGACTCCCTTCTCAGAGAACACGCTCTGTCCATGTCCCAGCTGG
GGACATGGACAGAGCGTGTCTCTAGTTCTAGATCGCAGCGGCCGC

RAT 9QL PROTEIN (PARTIAL)

RDLDGSYDQLTGHPGSKKALKQRFLKLLPCCGPQALPSVSETLAAPASLRPHRPLDPDSVEDEFELSTVCHRPEGL
EQLQEQTKFTRRELQVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQIYSQFFQGDSSNYATFLNADFNTNHDGVSFEDFVAGLSVIL
RGTTIDRLSWAFNLYDLNKGDCITKEEMLDIMKSIYDMMGKYTYPALREEAPREHVESFFQKMDRNKDGVTVEIEPESC
QQDENIMRSMQLFDNVI.

FIGURE 8

MOUSE 9QL DNA (CD: 181-993)

CGGGACTCTGAGGTGGGCCCTAAATCCAGCGCTCCCAAGAGAAAGCCTTGCCAGCCCTACTCCGGGCCCCAGGCCCG
 AGCAGGTGCCTGCGGCCCAAGGGGCACTGTGTGAGCGCCCTATCCTGGCCACCCCGGGGCCCTCCACGGGCCAAGGG
 GGAGCGGGGGCGGGGGGCCATGCGGGGCCAAGGCCGAAAGGAGAGTTTGTGCGAATCCCGAGATTGGACGGCTCCTAT
 GACCAGCTTACGGGCCACCTCCAGGGGCCAGTAAAAAGCCCTGAAGCAGCGTTTCTCAAGCTGCTGCCGTGCGCG
 GCCCAAGCCCTGCCCTCACTAGTGAAGAATTAAGTGCCTCCAGCCTCCCGCCCAAGAGCCCGCCGCTGGACC
 CAGACAGCGTGGAGGATGAGTTTGAACATCCACGGTGTGCCACCGCCTGAGGGTCTGGAACAACCTCAGGAACAAACC
 AAGTTCACACGCAGAGAGTTGACAGTCTGTACAGAGGTTCAAGAACGAATGTCCACGGGAATTGTCAACGAGGAGAA
 CTTCAGCAAAATTTATCTCAGTCTTTCCCCAAGGAGACTCCAGCAACTACGCTACTTTTCTTCAATGCCCTTGACA
 CCAACCATGATGGCTCTGTCACTTTGAGGACTTTGTGGCTGGTTTGTCACTGATTCTCGGGGAACCAATAGATGATAGA
 CTGAACCTGGCTTCAACTATATGACCTCAACAAGGATGGCTGTATCAGGAAGGAGGAATGCTGCACATCATGAAGTC
 CATCTATGACATGATGGCAAGTACACCTACCTGCCCTCCGGGAGGAGGGCCCGAGGGAACACGTGGAGAGCTTCTTC
 AGAAGATGGACAGAAACAGGACGGCGTGGTACCATTTAGGAAATTCATTGATCTTGTCAACGAGCAGAAATCATATG
 AGGTCCATGCAACTCTTTGATAATGTCATCTAGCTGCCAGGGAAGGGGTTAGTGTGCCAGGGTAACCATGCTGTAG
 CCTAGTCCAGGCAACCTAACCTCTCTCCCGGGTGTCTCTCATCTCACTGTACCTGGGGGCTGTAGGATTCA
 ACATCTCGGCTTCACTAGTACGAGTCCCTGAGCTAAGTGGCAGAGTAGGCAAGCTAAGTCTTTGGAGGGTGGTGGG
 GCGCGCAGATTCCCAACCCCGCAGACTCTCACCCCTTTCTGACTGATACCCAGTGTGAGGCTACCCCTGGTGTGG
 GAACGACCAAGTGGTTCTCTGCTCCCAAGCCCACTCTAGAGACCCACACTAGAGCGGGAATATCTCTGCTATGTTGCT
 TTCCCATCCTGACCGCAGATTTTCTCTCAAGACTCCCTTCTCAGAGAATATGCTTTTGTCCCTGTGCTGGCTGGC
 TTTTCAAGCTAGCTTTGAGGACCTGTGGGAGGGGAGAATAAGAAAGCAGACAAAACTTTGGCCCTGAGCCAGTGTTA
 GGTCTTAGGAATCAGGCTGGAGTGAGACCAAGAAAGCCTGGGAGGCTATGAGAGCCCAAGGTTGGCTTGTACCGGCA
 GTTCCACAGGGCTGCTGCTCTGGGTACGAGAGTATGAGTTTCCAGACTTTCAGAGAGGCTTATGCTTATGCAATGTC
 CCAGAAATTCACATACACTTCTCAGTGTCTTAGGATCCAGATGTCGGTCCATCCCTGAACCTCTCCTCTCTGTC
 TCCTATGTTGGGAGTGGTGCCAGGGACGATGAGTGAAGCGGTGTCTGGATGATGCTGTCAAGGTTCCCACTACCTCT
 CCGGCTGTCAAGCGTCTGTGTGACCTGTTGATTCTCCATGACCCCTGTCTAGATGTAGAGGTTGGAGTGAGTCTAG
 TGGCAGCCTTAGGGGAATGGGAAGAACGAGAGGGGCACTCCATCTGAACCAAGTGTGGGGGCATCCATTGCAATCTTTC
 CTGCTGCCCAATGCTCTAGGATCCCTAGGTCGCCACCCCACTCTTATGATCTACCCAGAGATGCTCCAGAGCTCA
 CCTAGAGGGCAGGGACCATAGGATCCAGGTCCAACTGTCTATCAGCATCCGGCCATGCTGCTGCTCTATTAATAAAC
 TGCTGTGCTCAGCGCCCTTCCAGTCAAGCAGGGTCTGAGGGGAAGGCCCACTTCCCGCTCTCTGTACAGACATT
 GTTGACTGCTTTGCAATTTTGGGCTCTTCTACCTATATTTGTATAATAAGAAAGACACAGATCCATAAAACACATGGC
 TATGCACAAAAA

MOUSE 9QL PROTEIN

MIQQQRKESLSERDLDSYDQLTGHPQPSKKALKQRFLKLLPCCGQALPSVSETLAAPSLRPHRPLRPLDPSVEDE
 FELSTVCHRPEGLQLQEQTFRRELQVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQIYQFFQGGSSNYATFLFNAFDTNHDSV
 SFEDFVAGLSVILRGITIDRLNWFNLVDLNKDGCTKEMLDIMKSYDDMMGKYTYPALREEAPREHVESFFQKMDNRN
 DGVVTIEFIESCQDENIMRSMQLFDNVI

FIGURE 9

CTCACCTGCTGCTAGTGTTCCTCTCTGCTCCAGGACCTCCGGGTAGACCTCAGACCCCGGCCATCCAGACTCA
 GCCTCAGCCCGGACTTCCCCAGCCCCGACAGCACAGTAGGCCGCCAGGGGGCCGCTGTGAGCGCCCTATCCCGGCCACC
 CGGCGCCCCCTCCACGGGCCGGGGGGAGCGGGGGCCCGGGGGCCATCGGGGCCAGGGCCGAAGGAGAGTTTGTCCG
 ATTCGCGAGACCTGGACGGCTCTACGACCAAGCTACGGGCCACCTCCAGGGCCCACTAAAAAAGCGCTGAAGCAGCA
 TTCTCAAGCTGCTGCGGTGCTCGGGGCCCAAGCCCTGCCCTCAGTCAGTGAAACAGCGTGGACGATGAATTGAATT
 GTCCACCGTGTGTACCGGCTGAGGGTCTGGAGCAGCTGCAGGAGCAAAACCAATTACGCGCAAGGAGTTGCAGGTCC
 TGTACCGGGCTTCAAGAACGAATGTCCAGCGGAATTGTCAATGAGGAGAAGCTTCAAGCAGATTACTCCAGTTCTTT
 CCTCAAGGAGACTCCAGCACCTATGCCACTTTTCTCTCAATGCCTTTGACACCAACCATGATGGCTCGTCAGTTTGA
 GGACTTTGTGGCTGGTTGTGCTGATTCTTCGGGGAACGTAGATGACAGGCTTAATTTGGGCTTCAACCTGTATGACC
 TTAACAAGGACGGCTGCATACCAAGGAGGAAATGCTTGACATCATGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACACG
 TACCCTGCACTCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGGGAACACGTGGAGAGCTTCTTCCAGAAGATGGACAGAAACAAGGATGGTGT
 GGTGACCATTTAGGAATTCATTGAGTCTTGTCAAAGGATGAGAACATCATGAGGTCCATGCAGCTCTTTGACAATGTCA
 TCTAGCCCCCAGGAGAGGGGGTCAAGTGTCTCGGGGGACCATGCTCTAACCTAGTCCAGCGGACCTCACCTTCTC
 TTCCCAGTCTATCTCATCTACGCTCCCTGGGGCTGGAGGGATCAAGAGCTTTGGGATTCAAGTACCGAGATCTC
 TGGAGCTGAAAGGGCCAGAGAGTGGGACAGTGCACTCGGGGGGTGTTCCCAACTCCACAGCTCTCACCCCTCTCT
 GCGTGACACCAAGTGTGAGAGTGGCCCTCTGTAGGAATTGAGCGGTTCCCACTCTACCTACTCTAGAAACACAC
 TAGAGCGATGTCTCTGCTATGGTGCTTCCCCATCCCTGACCTCATAAACATTTCCCTAAGACTCCCTCTCAGAGAG
 AATGCTCCATTCTGGCACTGGCTGGCTTCTCAGACAGCCATTGAGAGCCCTGTGGGAGGGGACAAGAAATGTATAGGG
 AGAAATCTTGGGCTGAGTCAATGGATAGGTCTAGGAGGTGGTGGGGTTGAGAATAGAAAGGGCTGGACAGATTATGA
 TTGCTCAGGCATACCAAGTTATAGCTCAAGTTCCACAGGTCTGCTACCACAGGCCATCAAAATATAAGTTCCAGGCTT
 TGCAGAAGACCTTGCTCTCTAGAAATGCCCGAGAAATTTCCACCCCTCTCGGTATCCATGGAGACCTGGGGCCAG
 ATATCTGGCTCATCTGGCATTGCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTGTCATGTGTGGTGGTGTGTGGTGGGGGAATGTGGA
 TGGGGGATGTCTGGCTGATGCTGCCAAAATTTATCCACCTCTGCTTATCGTCCCTGTTTGGGGCTATGACT
 TGAAGTTTGTTCCTATGACTTTGGACCTTCTGAACCTTGGGGCTATCACTCCCAAGTGGATGCTT
 TAGAAGGAGAGGGAAGGAGGGGAGGCATAGC

FIGURE 10

HUMAN 9QM PROTEIN

MRGQGRKESLSDSRDLGSDYDQLTGHPGPTKALKQRFLKLLPCCGPQALPSVSENSVDDEFELSTVCHRPEGLEQLQE
QTKFTRKELQVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQYSQFFPQGDSSTYATFLFNAFDTNHDGVSFEDFVAGLSVILRGTVD
DRLNWAFLYDLNKGCTTKEEMLDIMKSYDMMGKYTYPALREEAPREHIVESFFQKMDRNKDGVVTTIEEFIESCQKDEN
IMRSMQLFDNVI

FIGURE 10 (cont'd)

RAT 9QM DNA (CD: 214-972)

CTCATTTGCTGCCAAGGCTCTGCTGCTGCCAGGACTCTGAGGTGGCCCTAAACCCAGCGCTCTCTAAAGAAAAG
 CCTTGCCAGCCCTACTCCCGGCCCAACCCAGCAGGTGCTGCGCGCCAGGGGGCGCTGTGTGAGCGCCCTATTCT
 GGCCACCCGGCGCCCTCCACGGGCCAGCGGGAGCGGGGCGCCGGGGGCCATGCGGGGCCAAGGCAGAAAGGAGAGT
 TTGTCCGAAATCCGAGATCTGGACGGCTCTATGACCAGCTTACGGGCCACCCTCCAGGGGCCAGTAAAAAGCCCTGAA
 GCAGCGTTTCTCAAGCTGCTGCCGTGCTGCGGGCCCCAAGCCCTGCCCTCAGTCAGTGAAAAACAGCTAGAGGATGAGT
 TTGAATATCCACGGTGTGTACCGACCTGAGGGCTGGAAACAACCTCCAGGAACAGACCAAGTTACACCGCAGAGAGCTG
 CAGGTCTGTACCGAGGCTTCAAGAACGAATGCCCCAGTGGGATTGTCAACGAGGAGAACTCAAGCAGATTATTCTCA
 GTTCTTTCCCAAGGAGCTCCAGCAACTATGCTACTTTTCTCTTCAATGCCTTTGACACCAACCAGATGGCTCTGTCA
 GTTTTGTAGGACTTTGTGGCTGGTTTGTGGTGATTCTTCGGGGGACCATAGATGATAGACTGAGCTGGGCTTCAACTTA
 TATGACCTCAACAGGACGGGTATATCACAAAGGAGGAAATGCTTGACATTATGAAGTCCATCTAGACATGATGGGCAA
 GTACACATACCTGCGCTCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGAGAACAGTGGAGAGCTTCTTCCAGAGATGGACAGGAACAGG
 ACGCGCTGGTGACCATCGAGGAATTCATCGAGTCTTGTCACAGGACGAGAACATCATGAGGTCCATGCAGCTCTTTGAT
 AATGTATCTAGCTCCCCAGGAGAGGGGTTAGTGTGCTCAGGGTGACCAAGGCTGTATGCTCATGTCAGCAGCAAGCTAA
 CCTCTCTCTCCAGGCGTGTCTCATCTTACCTGTACCTGGGGCGTGTAGGGATTCAATATCTGGGGCTTCAGTAGTC
 CAGATCCCTGAGCTAAGTACAAAAGTAGGCAAGTAGAGCAAGCTAAATCTGGGGGCTTCCCAACCCCGACAGCTCTC
 ACCCTTCTCACTGATACCTAGTGCTGAGGACACCCCTGGTGTAGGACCAAGTGGTTCTCCACCTCTATGTCCCACTC
 TAGAAACCACTATAGACAGAAAGGTCTCTGCTATGCTGCTTCCCACTCCCTAATCTCTAGATTTCCTCAAGACTCC
 TTCTCAGAGAACAGCTCTGTCCATGTCCCCAGCTGGCTTCTCAGCCTAGCCTTTGAGGGCCCTGTGGGAGGCGGGGAC
 AAGAAAGCAGAAAAGTTTGCCCCGAGCCAGTGGTTAGGTCTAGGAATTGGCTGGAGTGAGGGCCAGAAAGCTGGGC
 AGATGATGAGAGCCAGCTGGGCTGTCACTGCAAGTTCGGGGGCTACAGCCCTGGGTACAGCAGATAGATGATCCAGAG
 CTTTCAGAAAGGTCTTAGCAATGTCCCAGAAATACCCGTACACTTCTCAGTGTCTAGGAGGGCCCGGATCCAGATG
 TCTGTTTATCCCTGAATCTCTCTCTCTGCTGCTATGTTGGGAGTGGTGGCCAGGGGAAGATGAGTGGTGTCCC
 GGATGATGCTGTCAAGTCCCACTCCCTCCGGCTGTTCTCATGACAGCTGTTTGGTTCTCCATGACCCCTATCTAGA
 TGTAGAGCATGGAGTGAGTCAGGAGTTTCCGAACTTGAGTTTACCACCTCTCTAGTGGCTGCCTAGGGGAATGGG
 AAGAACCAGTGTGGGGGACCCATTAGAAATCTTTGCCCGGCTCTCACAATGCCCTAGGTCCTCAGGTACCCGCTC
 CCTCTGTTTATGCTACCCAGAGATGCTCTGAGCTCACCTAGAGGTAAGGACGGTAGGCTCCAGGTCCAACTCTCCAG
 GTCAGCACCTGCTCATGCTGCTCTCATTAACAACCTGCTGCTCTCCTGCGCCCTTCTCAGTCAGCCAGGGT
 CTGAGGGGAAGGGCTCCCGTTTCCCATCCGTACAGACATGGTTGACTGCTTGCATTTTGGGCTCTCTATCTATTTTG
 TAAAAATAGACATCAGATCCAATAAACACACGGCTATGCACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

RAT 9QM PROTEIN

MRGQGRKESLSERDLGSDYDLTGHPGPGSKKALKQRFLKLLPCCGPQALPVSSENSVEDEFELSTYCHRPEGLEQLQE
 QTKFTRRELQVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQYQFFPQDSSNYATFLNAPDTNHDGVSFEDFVAGLSVILRTDID
 DRLSWAFNLVDLNKDGCTKEEMLDIMKSIYDMMGKYTPALREEAPREHVESFQKMDRNDKGVVTIEEFIESCQQDEN
 IMRSMQLFDNVI

FIGURE 11

CTCACCTGCTGCCTAGTGTTCCTCTCCTGCTCCAGGACCTCCGGTAGACCTCAGACCCGGGGCCATTCCAGACTCA
 GCCTCAGCCCGGACTTCCCAGCCCCGACAGCACAGTAGGCGCCAGGGGGCGCCGTGTAGCGCCCTATCCCGGCCACC
 CGCGCCCCCTCCACGCGCCGGGGAGCGGGGCCCGGGGCCATCGGGGCCAGGGCCCAAGGAGAGTTTGTCCG
 ATTCCCGAGACTCGACCGCTCTACGACCAGCTCACGGACACGGTGGACGATGAATTGAAATTGTCCACCGTGTGTAC
 CGGCTTGAGGGTCTGGACGCTGCAGGAGCAACCAAAATTCACGCGCAAGGAGTTGCAAGTCTGTACCGGGGCTTCAA
 GAACGAATGTCCACGCGAATTGTCAATGAGGAGAACTTCAAGCAGATTACTCCAGTCTTCTCTCAAGGAGACTCCA
 GCACTATGCCACTTTCTCTCAATGCCTTTGACACCAACCATGATGGCTCGTCAAGTTTGAGGACTTTGTGGCTGGT
 TTGTCCGTGATTCTCGGGGAAGTGTAGATGACAGGCTTAATTGGGCTTCAACCTGTATGACCTTAAACAGGACGGCTG
 CATCACCAAGGAGAAATGCTTGACATCATGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACACGTACCCGTGCATCCGGG
 AGGAGGCCCAAGGGAACACGTGGAGAGCTTCTCCAGAAGATGGACAGAAACAAGGATGGTGTGGTGACCATTGAGGAA
 TTCATTGAGTCTTGTCAAAAGGATGAGAACATCATGAGGTCCATGCACTCTTTGACAAATGTCACTAGCCCCAGGAGA
 GGGGGTCAGTGTCTCTGGGGGACCATGCTTAACCTAATGCCAGCGAGCTCACCCCTCTCTCCCAAGGTCTATCCT
 CATCTACGCTCCCTCGGGGCTGGAGGGATCCAAAGAGCTTGGGGATTCAAGTATGCCAGATCTCGGAGCTGAAGGGGCC
 AGAGAGTGGGCAGAGTGATCTCGGGGGTGTCCCAACTCCACAGCTCTCACCCCTCTCGCTGCACACCCAGTGT
 TGAGAGTGGCCCTCTGTAGGAATTGAGCGGTTCACCACTCCTACCTACTCTAGAAACACACTAGAGGGATGTCTCT
 GCTATGTTGCTCCCCATCCCTGACCTCATAAACATTTCCCTAAGACTCCCTCTCAGAGAGAATGCTCCATCTTGG
 CACTGGCTGGCTTCTCAGACCAGCCATTGAGAGCCCTGTGGGAGGGGGACAAGAATGTATAGGAGAAATCTTGGGCTG
 AGTCAATGGATAGTCTTAGGAGGTGGTGGGGTTGAGAAATAGAAGGCCTGGACAGATTATGATTGCTCAGGCATACCA
 GGTATAGCTCCAAAGTCCACAGGTCTGCTACCAAGGCCATCAAAATATAAGTTCCAGGCTTTCAGAGAACCTTGTCT
 TCCTTAGAAATGCCCAAGAAATTTCCACACCTCTCGGTATCCATGGAGAGCTGGGGCCAGATATCTGGCTCATCTC
 TGGCATTCCTCTCTCTCTCTGATGTGTGGTGGTGGTGTGGTGGGGGAATGTGGATGGGGGATGTCTGGC
 TGATGCTGCCAAATTTCACTCCACCTCTGCTTATCGTCCCTGTTTGGGGCTATGACTTGAGTTTGTGTTCC
 ATGTTCTCTATAGACTTGGACCTTCTGAACTTGGGGCTATCACTCCCAAGTGGATGCTTAGAAGGAGAGGGAA
 GGAGGGAGGAGGCATAGC

FIGURE 12

MONKEY 9QS DNA (CD: 133-795)

CCACGCGCTCCGCCCAACGCTCCGCGGACGCGTGGGGTGCACTAGGCCGCCAGGGGGCGCGTGTGAGCGCCCTATCCCG
 GCCACCCGGCGCCCTCCACCGAGCCGCGGAGCGGGGGCCCGGGGGCCATGCGGGGCCAGGGGCCCAAGGAGAGTT
 TGTCCGATTCCCGAGACCTGGACGGATCTACGACCGCTACGGACAGCGTGAGGATGAATTGGAATTGTCCACCCGTG
 TGTACCGCGCTGAGGCTGTGGAGCAGCTGACGAGCAAAACCAAAATTCACGCGCAAGGAGTTGCAGGCTCTGTACCGGGG
 CTTCAGAAACGAATGTCCGAGCGGAATTGTCAATGAGGAGAACTTCAAGCAAAATTACTCCAGTCTTCTCTCAAGGAG
 ACTCCAGCACCTATGCCACTTTCTCTTCAATGCCCTTTGACACCAACCATGATGGCTCGGTCACTTTTGAGGACTTTGTG
 GCTGGTTTGTCCGTGATCTTCCGGGGAACGTGATGACAGGCTTAATTGGGCTTCAACTTGTATGACCTCAACAAGGA
 CGGCTGCATCAACGAGGAGAAATGCTTGACATCATGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACACATACCTCGAC
 TCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGGGAACATGTGGAGAACTTCTCCAGAAAGATGGACAGAAACAAGATGGCTGGTGACCAAT
 GAGGAATTCATTGATCTTGTCAAAAGGATGAGAACATCATGAGGTCATGACGCTCTTGCACAAATGCTCTAGCCCCC
 AGGAGAGGGGGTCACTGTTCTTCCGGGGGACCATGCTCTAACCTAGTCCAGGTGACCTACCCCTCTCTCCAGGTC
 TATCTTGTCTTCAAGCCCTCCCTGGGGCTGGAGGATTCAGAGCTTGGGATTCACTAGTCCAGATCTCTGGAGCTGAA
 GGGGGCAGAGAGTGGGACAGGTGATCTTGGGGGGTGTCCCAACTCCACAGCTTCCACCCGCTTCTCGCTGACACC
 CAGTGTGAGAGTGGCCCTCTGTAGGAACCTGAGTGGTTCCCACTCTCAACCCACTCTAGAAACACACTAGACAGAT
 GTCTGTGCTATGGTGCTTCCCCATCCCTGACTTCATAAACTTCCCTAAACTCCCTTCAAGAGAAATGCTCCA
 TTCTTGGCACTGGCTGGCTTCTCAGACCAAGCTTTGAGAGCCCTGTGGGAGGGGCAAGAAATGTATAGGGGAGAAATCT
 TGGGCTGAGTCAATGGATAGGTCTAGGAGTGGCTGGGGTTGAGAAATGAAGAGGCTGGACAAATGTGATTGCTCAG
 GCATACCAAGTTATAGCTCCAAGTCCACAGTCTGCTACCACAGGCCATCAAAATATAAGTTTCCAGGCTTTGACAGAG
 ACCTTGTCTCTTGGAAATGCCCCAGATATTTCCATACCCCTCTCGATATCCAAGAGGCTGGGGCTAGATATCTGG
 CATATCCCTGGCATTGCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTGATGTGTTGGTGGTGTGTGGCAGGGGAATGTGGATAGGAGAT
 GTCTGGGACATGCTGCCAAAGTTTCAATCCACCTCCCTGCTCATGCCCTGTGTTGAGGGCTGTGACTTGAGTTT
 TGTCTCCATGTTCTCTATAGACTTGGGACCTTCTGAACTTGGGGCTATCACTCCCCACAGTGGATGCTTAGAAGG
 AGAGGGAAGGAGGAGGACAGGATAGCATCTGAACCCAGTGTGGGGGCTTCACTAGGATCTTCAATCAACCGGGCTCT
 CCCCACCCCCCAGATAACCTCCTCAGTTCCTAGAGTCTCCTCTGCTCTACTCAATCTACCCAGAGATGCCCCCTAGC
 ACCTCAGAGGGCAGGACCATAGGACCCAGGTTCCAAACCCCATTTGTCAGCACCCAGGCAATGCTGCCATCCCTTAGCAC
 AGCTGCTGCTCCCTTCACTTCACTTCCAGTCAACCAAGTCTGAGGGGAGGGCCCCCAGAGAGCCCCCTTCCCATC
 AGAAGACTGTTGACTGCTTGCATTTTGGGCTCTCTATATATTTGTAAAAAAGAACTATACCATGATCTAATAAAAA
 CAATGGCTATGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

MONKEY 9QS PROTEIN

MRGQQRKESLDSRDLDSYDQLTDSVEDEFELSTVCHRPEGLEQLQEQTKFRLKQLVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQ
 IYSQFFQDSDSYATFLNFAFDNHDGSVSFDEFVAGLSVILRGTVDDRNLNWFNLIDLNLKQCTKEEMLDIMKSIYD
 MMGKYTYPALREAPRENVENFFQKMDRNLKDGVTTEEFIESQKQDENIMRSMQLFDNVI

FIGURE 13

RAT 9QC DNA (CD: 208-966)
TCTTGCCCAAGGCTCTGCTCTGCCCCAGGACTCTGAGGTGGGCCCTAAAGCCAGCGCTCTCTAAAGAAAGCCTTC
CAGCCCTCTACTCCGGCCCCAACCCAGCAGGTGCTGCGCCGCCAGGGGGCCTGTGTGAGCGCCCTATCTTGCCAC
CGGGCCCCCTCCACGGCCACGGCGGAGCGGGCCCGCGGGGCCATGCGGGGCCAAGGCAGAAAGAGAGTTTGTCC
GAATCCCGAGATCTGGACGGCTCTATGACAGCTTACGGGCCACCTCCAGGGCCAGTAAAAAGCCTGAAGCAGCG
TTTCTCAAGCTGCTGCGGTGCTGCGGGCCCCAAGCCCTGCCCTCAGTCAGTGAAGAAACAGCGTAGAGGATGAGTTGAAT
TATCCACGGTGTGTCAACGACTGAGGGCTGGAACAACTCCAGGAAACAGCCAAAGTTTACACGAGAGAGCTCAGGTC
CTGTACCGAGGCTCAAGAACGAATGCCCACTGGGATTTGTCAACGAGGAGAACTTCAAGCAGATTATTTCTCAGTTCTT
TCCCCAAGGAGACTCCAGCAACTATGCTACTTTTCTCTTAAGTCCCTTGACACCAACCGATGGCTCTGTCAAGTTTG
AGGACTTTGTGCTGTTTGTGCGTGATTTCTGCGGGGACCATAGATGATAGACTGAGCTGGGCTTCAACTTATATGAC
CTCAACAAGGACGGCTGTATCAACAAGGAGGAAATGCTTGACATTATGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACAC
ATACCTGCCCTCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGAGAACAACGTGGAGAGCTTCTCCAGAAGATGGACAGGAAACAGGACCGG
GTGTGACCATCAGGAATTCACTGAGTCTTGTCACAGGACGAGAACATCATGAGTCCATGCACTCTCACCCCCTTCT
AACTGATACCTAGTGTCTGAGGACACCCCTGTGTAGGGACCAAGTGGTTCTCCACCTCTAGTCCCACTCTAGAAACCA
ATTAGACAGAAGTCTCTGCTATGGTGCTTCCCCATCCCTAATCTCTTAGATTTCCTCAAGACTCCCTCTCAGAGA
ACACGCTCTGTCCATGTCCCCAGCTGGCTTCTCAGCTAGCCTTTGAGGGCCCTGTGGGGAGGCGGGACAAAGAAACGAG
AAAAGTCTTGCCCCGAGCCAGTGGTTAGGTCTAGGAATTGGCTGAGTGGAGGCCAGAAAGCCTGGGAGATGATGAG
AGCCAGCTGGGCTGCTCACTGCAAGTTCCGGGGCTACAGCCCTGGGTGAGCAGAGATATGAGTTCCAGACTTCCAGAA
GGTCTTATGCAATGTCCAGAAATTCACCGTACACTTCTCAGTGTCTTAGGAGGGCCGGGATCCAGATGTCTGTGTTAT
CCCTGAATCCTCTCCCTCTTCTGTCTGATGGTGGGAGTGGTGGCCAGGGGAAAGATGAGTGGTCTCCGGGATGATGCC
TGTCAAGGTCCCACTCCCTCCGGCTGTCTCATGACAGCTGTTGGTCTCCATGACCCCTATCTAGATGTAGAGGCA
TGGAGTGAAGCAGGATTTCCGAACTTGAGTTTACCACTCCTCTATGAGTGGCTGCTTAGGGGAATGGGAAGAACCCAG
TGTGGGGGACCCATTAGAATCTTTGCCGGCTCCTCACAATGCCCTAGGTCCTCCAGGTAACCGCTCCCTCTGTTTA
GTCTACCCAGAGATGCTCCTGAGCTCACTAGAGGGTAGGGACGGTAGGCTCCAGGTCCAACTCTCAAGTCAAGCACC
TGCCATGCTGCTGCTCCTATTAAACAACTGCTTGTCTCCTCTGCGCCCTTCTCAGTCAGCCAGGCTCTGAGGGGAA
GGGCTCCCGTTTCCCATCCGTCAAGACATGGTGAAGTCTTGGCTTCTATCTATTTTGTGAAAAATAAGA
CATCAGATCCAATAAACACACCGGCTATGCACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

RAT 9QC PROTEIN
MRGQGRKESLSERDLDGSDYQLTGHPGPSKALKQRFLKLLPCCGPQALPSVSENSVEDEFELSTVCHRPEGLEQLQE
QTKFTRRELQVLYRGFKNECPGIVNEENFKQIYSQFFPQDSSNYATFLNADFNDHDSVSFEDFVAGLSVLIRGTD
DRLSWAFNLYDLNKGDCITKEEMLDIMKSIYDMGKYTPALREEAPREHVESFFQKMDRNKGQVVTIEPIESCQDEN
IMRSMQLSPLLN.

FIGURE 14

00400457-002399

RAT 8T (9Q SPLICED VARIANT) DNA (MAY NOT BE FULL LENGTH, CD: 1-678)
 ATGAACCACTGCCCTCGCAGGTGCCGAGCCGTTGGGGCAGGCAGCTCGATCTCTCTACCAAGTTGGTAACCTGGGTCGCT
 GTCGCCAGACAGCGTAGAGGATGAGTTGAATTATCCACGGTGTGTCACCGACCTGAGGGGCTGGAAACAATCCAGGAAC
 AGACCAAGTTCACACGACAGAGAGCTGCAGGTCTGTACCGAGGCTTCAAGAACGAATGCCCCAGTGGGATTGTCAACGAG
 GAGAACTCAAGCAGATTATCTCTAGTTCTTCCCAAGGAGACTCCAGCAATATGCTACTTTTCTCTCAATGCGCTT
 TGACACCAACCCAGTAGGCTCTGTCAGTTTGGAGCACTTTGGCTGGTTTGTGCGTGATTCTTCGGGGGACCATAGATG
 ATAGACTGAGCTGGGCTTTCACTTATATGACCTCAACAAGACGGCTGTATCACAAGAGGAAATGCTTGACATTATG
 AAGTCACTATGACATGATGGCAAGTACATAACCTCGCCCTCCGGGAGGAGGCCCAAGAGAACACGTGGAGAGCTT
 CTTCCAGAAGATGGACAGGAACAAGGACGGCTGGTGACCATCGAGGAATTCATCGAGCTTGTCAACAGGACGAGAAACA
 TCATGAGGTCCATGACGCTCTTTGATAATGTCTATGCTAGCTCCCGAGGGAGAGGGGTTAGTGTGCTTACGGTGACCAAGGC
 TGTATGCTTCTAGCCAGACGAACCTAACCTCTCTCTCCAGGCTGTCTCATCTTACCTGTACCTGGGGGCTGTAGGGA
 TTCAATATCTGGGGCTTCAAGTCCAGATCCCTGAGCTAAGTCACAAAAGTAGGCAAGTAGGCAAGCTAAATCTGG
 GGGCTCCCAACCCCGACAGCTCTCACCCCTTCTCAACTGATACCTAGTGTGAGGACACCCCTGGTGTAGGACCAAG
 TGGTTCTCCACCTTCTAGTCCCACTCTAGAAAACACATTAGACAGAAAGTCTCTGCTATGTTGCTTTCCCACTCCCTAA
 TCTCTTAGATTTTCTCAAGACTCCCTCTCAGAGAACACGCTCTGTCCATGTCCCAAGCTGGCTTCTCAGCCTAGCCTT
 TGAGGGCCCTGTGGGGAGGGCGGGGACAAGAAAGCAGAAAAGTTGGGCCCGCAGCTAGTGGTTAGGCTCTAGGAATTGGC
 TGGAGTGGAGGCCAGAAAGCTGGGCAGATGATGAGAGCCAGCTGGCTGTCTAGTCAAGTTCCAGGGCTCAGCGCCT
 GGGTCAGCAGAGTATGAGTTCCAGACTTCCAGAAAGTCTTACGAATGTCCAGAAATTCACCATACACTTCTCAGTG
 TCCCGGATGATGCTGTCAAGGTCCACCTCCCTCCGGCTGTCTCATGACAGCTGTTGGTTCTCCATGACCCCTATC
 TAGATGTAGAGGCATGGAGTGATCAGGGATTTCGGAACCTGAGTTTACCACCTCCTCCTAGTGGTGCTTACGGGGA
 TGGGAAGAACCAAGTGTGGGGCACCCATTAGAAATCTTGGCCGGTTCTCACAATGCCCTAGGGTCCCTCAGGGTACCC
 GCTCCCTCTGTTATGCTACCCAGAGATGCTCTGAGCTCACCTAGAGGGTAGGGAACGGTACGCTCCAGGTCCAACTCT
 CCAGGTGACACCCCTGCCATGCTGCTGCTCTCAATAACAAACCTGCTTGTCTCTCTGCGGCCCTTCTCAGTCAAGCA
 GGGTCTGAGGGGAAGGGCTCCCGTTCCCACTCCGTGAGACATGGTGTGAGCTTTGCAATTTGGGGCTCTCTATCTAT
 TTTGTAATAAAGACATCAGATCCAATAAAACACACGGCTATGCACAAAAA

RAT 8T (9Q SPLICED VARIANT) PROTEIN (MAY NOT BE FULL LENGTH)
 MNHCPRRCRSLQGQAARSLYQLVTGSLSPDSVEDEFELSTVCHRFEGLQLEQETKFRRLQVLYRGFKNECPSGIVNE
 ENFKQIYSQFFPQDSSNYATFLFNADTNIDGVSFEDFVAGLSVILRGITDRLSWAFNLVDLNKDGICITKEMLDIM
 KSIYDMMGRVYTPALREEAPREHVESFFQKMDRNDKGVVTFIEFIESCOQDENIMRSMQLFDNVI

FIGURE 15

human KChIP3 cds = 1-
ATGCACGCGCGGTATAGGAAGATGACAAAGGCGTCGGACGGCAGCCTCCTGGGGGACCTCGGGC
ACACACCATTAGCAAGAA
GGAGGGTATCAAGTGGCAGAGGCCGAGGCTCAGCCGCCAGGCTTTGATGAGATGCTGCTGT
GTCAATGGATCTGTCCA
GCACAGCCCCACAGGGCTCAGATAGCAGCGACAGTGAGCTGGAGCTGTCCACGGTGCGCCA
CCAGCGACAGGGGGCTGGAC
CAGCTGCAGGCGCCAGACCAAGTTACCAAGAAGGAGCTGCAGTCTCTCTACAGGGGCTTTA
AGAATGAGTGTCCACGGG
CCTGTGGACGAGAAGACCTTCAAACCTATTTACGCGCAGGTTCTTCCCTCAGGGAGATGCCA
CCACCTATGCACATCTC
TCTTCAACGCGCTTTGATCGGACGCGAAGCGGGGCCATCCACTTTGAGGACTTTTGGTGTGGC
CTCTCCATCTCTGTGCGG
GGCACAGTCCACGAGAAGCTCAAGTGGGCTTTAATCTCTACGACATTAACAAGGATGGCT
ACATCCACCAAGAGGAGAT
GCTGGCCATCTGAAGTCTATGACATGATGGGCGCCACCACTACCCCATCTCGCGG
AGGACGCGCGCCGCGGAGC
AGTGGAGAGGTTCTCGAGAAAATGGACGGGAACCAAGGATGGGGTAGTGACCATTTAAGA
GTTCTGTGGAGGCTGTTCAG
AAGGATGAGAACATCATGAGCTCATGACGATGTTTGAGAATGTCACTCTAGcacgtccaaaggatg
gcacgtccacag
ccacctcaccccceaagaaactccatctgccaggagcagctccaaagaaactttaaaaaatagattggcaaaaagt
aacagttgctgacacacacacacacacacacacacacacacacacacacagccattcatctggctggtgcagaggggac
agagattggagggggcgtgagctggtcgtagggccgagctcagagcccgccagccctcccgccagcagggcgag
ctgctcctgctggtgagctgacagagcagctgctgagccacacagctctgctgagttaccacaaaggcgtgcgagtc
ccctgcaggggaggggtccaatctccggtgtgagccacacgtccctgtctcattctgtttctgcacacagtggtgc
cggccccagctccctggctctctcccgttagcccatctctgcccacatctatgcttctagaaagccccctcacctag
gaccccagagggagccagctggggggcagggggaggggggtaaggagccgaacccctgcagcttgcgtgaactctga
ctgctccctccagagccctcgtctactcactgacgtgaagagctgtgtgtacacacacacacacacacacacacac
tgtgtgagggggccactggggccccattctcctccatggcaggaaggcgggggattcaagtttagagattgggtctgtgt
ggagaaatctggaggaactctctgccagctccacaggggtggatgagcctctctgccccagctctgtgttcagtggaat
gcagctgtgtgggtgtgtacacacctccagcacagactgttctcccaagcttcttagtgctccggggaagcgtgtgt
ccagcagtggtcagccagggagccggggcagagctcagagagtgcttgggaaggcggtctgctctctctctctctgagc
ctccctcagtgcccgacagctgtgagccctctctcagagcagtgctgcggctccctgcttcgcttcacaaaagcac
aagcattcttagcagctcaggcgcagccctagtgggagcccgacacagcttcttcggagggcagggccctctgctggc
tgaggttggggccagtgagccccaatattgggtgccctgggggaaggccttgggggtctgtctgtgctggatcagtg
ggggcccaaggagcccgctgtgacacaactcaaaagcacaaacctggggagctgtgctgctgcctccatctgct
cagtgaggagaattgcagcccaagctgagccaatgggtgcctgcagagggctgtgctgctgggtgcagcagaacccc
ggaggaatgagatgctgctcccgctgattgggtctaccacaggaacccgctgcacggagccagtgcccaactca
ggaaattccacataataacttcatcacagccagccagctcactcagggtgtggccggggagtgcccgtgtgtcccc
aagaaggctagccccagctgagcagggccctcagagaaggcagtagtcggggagccatggggggccctccgcatcac
acacagctgctgctccctcgtggagctgcatgagcgtctgacagctgtgcctgcagctgctgctgctcctgcagtg
ccttcatacagctttcctgctcaggaattcttctccctccctaccgcgtgccagccctccagctgtgtcactctg
agggagggcgaaggcctcagagagcatcacacacacccctcggcgtgtgctgtgctggggcagactgctgcacag
cccaacaggaggggtgtgctccacgtgggacacacagccgcgaatgctcatggcagaagcgtctccctggcc
acgctcgtggaggggtgttctgttctcagcatcactcaatattactgcttatatttaataaaaataaactgtgacaaa
ggaaaaaaataaaaaaaaattctcgtgcgccgcgttctca

>human KChIP3
MQPAKEVTKASDGSLLGDLGHTPLSKKEGIKWQRPLSRQALMRCCLVKWILSSTAPQGSDDSD
SELELSTVRHQPEGLD
QLQAQTKFTKKELQSLYRGFKNECPTGLVDEDTFKLIYAQFFPQGDATTYAHFLFNAFDADGNG
AIHFEDFVVGLSILLR
GTVHEKLK WAFNLYDINKDGYITKEEMLAIMKSIYDMMGRHTYPIREDAPAEHVERFFEKMD
RNQDGVVTIEEFLEACQ
KDENIMSSMQLFENVI

FIGURE 16 (cont'd)

RAT P19 DNA (FIRST-PASS, PARTIAL; CD-1-330)

TTTGAGGACTTTGTGGTTGGGCTCTCCATCCTGCTTCGAGGGACCGTCCATGAGAAGCTCAAGTGGGCTTCAATCTCTA
CGACATCAACAAGGACGGTTACATCACAAAGAGGAGATGCTGGCCATCATGAAGTCCATCTACGACATGATGGGCGGCC
ACACCTACCTATCCTCGGGGAGGACGCACCTCTGGAGCATGTGGAGAGGTTCTTCCAGAAAATGGACAGGAACCGGAT
GGAGTAGTGACTATTGATGAATTTCTGGAGACTTGTGAGAAGGACGAGAACATCATGAGCTCCATGCAGCTGTTTGAGAA
CGTCATCTAGGACATGTAGGAGGGGACCCTGGGTGGCCATGGGTTCTCAACCCAGAGAAGCCTCAATCCTGACAGGAGAA
GCCTCTATGAGAAAACATTTTCTAATATAATTGCAAAAAGTG

RAT P19 PROTEIN (PARTIAL)

FEDFVVLISLLRGTVHEKLKWFNLYDINKDGYITKEEMLAIMKSIYDMMGRHTYPILEDAPLEHVERFFQKMDRNQD
GVVTIDEFLETCQKDENIMSSMLFENV

FIGURE 17

09400492-002190

MOUSE P19 DNA (CD: 49-819)
 CGGGCTGCAAAAGCGGAAAGATTAGTGACGGTCCCTTTCAGCAGCAGAGATGCAGAGGACCAAGGAAGCGTGAAGGCATC
 AGATGGCAACCTCTGGGAGATCCTGGCGCATACCACTGAGCAAGAGGGAAGGCATCAAGTGGCAAGGCCACGGTTCA
 CCCGCCAGGCCCTGATGCGTGTGCTCTTAATCAAGTGGATCCTGTCCAGTGCTGCTCCCAACAAGGCTCAGACAGCAGTGAC
 AGTGAACCTGGAGTTATCCACGGTGCGCATCAGCCAGAGGGCTTGGACAGCTACAAGCTCAGACCAAGTTCCACCAAGA
 GGAGCTCGACATCCCTTACCGAGGCTTCAAGAATGAGTGTCCACAGGCCCTGGTGGATGAAGACACCTTCAAACTCATTT
 ATTCCCATGTTCTCCCTCAGGGAGATGCCACCACTATGCACACTTCTCTTCAATGCCTTTGATGCTGATGGGAACGGG
 GCCATCCACTTTGAGGACTTTGTGGTGGGCTCTCCATCCTGCTTCGAGGAGCGGTCCATGAGAAGCTCAAGTGGGCTT
 CAATCTCTATGACATTAAACAAGGATGGTTGCATCACCAGAGGAGATGCTGGCCATCATGAAGTCCATCTACGCATGA
 TGGGCGCCACACCTACCCCATCCTGCGGGAGGATGCCACCCCTGGAGCATGTGGAGAAGTCTTTCAGAAAATGGACAGG
 AACCAGGATGGAGTGGTGAACCTTATGTAATTTCTGGAGACTTGTGAGAAGGATGAGAACAATGAATCCATCCAGCT
 GTTTGAGAAAGCTCATCTAGAGATGTGGGAGGGGACCCCAAGTGTCTTCTCAACCCAGAGAAGCTCAATCCCTGA
 CAGGAGAAGCTCTATGAGAAACATTTTCTAATATTTGCAAAAAGTGAGCAGTACTTCCAAAGCACAGCCACCTG
 CACACACAGACAGACATACAGACACACACACACACACACATGTTCTCTGGCTTGGCCAGGGAAGTGGCAGCC
 AGAAGGCACCCCGCCTATTCTAGGTCAATAAAAAAGGCTGCTCTGGGATGCCAGCCCTGGCTAGATGTTACCCACA
 AGGAACTCAGAGATCGAGAGGACCAAGTCTACAAAGCTAAGGTCCCTGTGTCTTTTCTACCACCTGGGAGATCAAACTAC
 TCCCTGCTATGGAACCAAGCTCTTGAAGAAGCTCCAGAACTCCAAGGGGACAAAGAGGGGAGAGGCTTATAGGAAGAA
 ATGGTTTGGAAAGCTGGGCTTGAGCCTTATGCTAATGATCACCTGGGTCTGGAACCCGAGTGCCAGGCTACCTACTA
 TGCGTGAAGCTTAGATAGTGAGGGGCCATTGGACTAAGACCTCCTGTAAAGTGGGGCAGGATTGAGGTTTTGGAGAAA
 CTGAGGAACAAATTTGCTCATCCACTGGGTGAAGACTGCTGGCCAGTGGGAAATGGTGGTGGAGATTTCACAACTTC
 CAGCACCAGGATGGCTCTCCAAAGTCTCTTTGATTCCCTGGGAGATCACCTGGCTCATAGACTGACAACAGGGAAAC
 TGGGCTGAAATGGAGGTCTGGTAGGGGGCATCCCCCTCTTTCCCTGGCCACTTGCCACCCAGTTCCTTAACACAGTG
 GATCGGCCACACCTCTGTGGCTGCCCTGAACAGACTCATCCGACCAAGACAAAAAGCACAACTCTCAGCAGCTAG
 GCCAAGGCCCAAGGAAAGGCTGGTCCCTGCAAGCCTGATTAGTGGCCGAGGAAGACGCTCAGACATCCATCCTGT
 CCTCGGAGCCTGGGGGTCTCAGAGCCCTTCCAGCCAGCTCGCCAAACATTCTAAAGCACAACTCTCGGATTCTGT
 TGCTTGGGCTGGCCCTGGGATTGAAGGCCACTGTTAAACCTAAGCTGGAGCTAGCCCTGAGGGCTGGGAGCTGTGAC
 CAGGCAACAGGTCAGCAGACCCCTCAGGAGGAGAGAGCTGTTCTGCTCCCAAGCCTCGCCCAAGGAAGACAGTGT
 CCAAGAAAGCATGTTCTCGGAGGAACATCCCCACAAAGTACATCCATCATCTGAAGCCGGCTGTCTGCTCAGGCGTC
 CTCTGAAGATCCAGTGTGTTTCCCAAGAGGCCAGCCCCAAGATAAGGAGGTCTTAGAGGAAGGACAGGTGACAACA
 CCCCTATACACAGGTGGAGCCCCCTCTGAGGAGTGTACTGACCCCACTCCATCTGACCGGGGCTTCTCTTACCCGA
 TCTACAGACCCAGGATTTCTCCCTGGCTCAGGAGCCCCCTGTCCCAAGTCTGACTTCCCATCAGGAGTCCCTGTCTGT
 GAAAAGCCAAAGGCCACGGGAAAAGGCCACCACTCTAAGCTGCTGCATCCCTAGGCTCTGGCTGACGCGCAACCTGGAG
 GGGTCTGTCCCTTTGCAAGGACACAGACTGGCCGATGTCCGATGGCAGAGCGCTCCCTTGGTGCAGCCTGGAAG
 GGTGGTTCTGTCTCAGCGCCCAACCAATATTCAGTCTATATATTTAATAAAGAAACTTGACAAGGAAAAA
 AAAA

FIGURE 18

>AI352454 (partial) cds = 1-339
CACGAGGTGGAAAGCATTTCGGCTCAGCTGGAGGAGGCCAGCTCTACAGGCGGTTTCCTGT
ACGCTCAGAACAGCACCAA
GCGCAGCATTAAGAGCGGCTCATGAAGCTCTTGCCCTGCTCAGCTGCCAAAACGTCGTCTC
CTGCTATTCAAACAGCG
TGGAAGATGAACTGGAGATGGCCACCGTCAGGCATCGGCCCGAAGCCCTTGAGCTTCTGGA
AGCCCAGAGCAAATTTACC
AAGAAAGAGCTTCAGATCCTTTACAGAGGATTTAAGAACGTAAGAACCTTTCTTTTGACTTT
ACCTTCACACAATTTCCA
GAGGAGCATTGAGAAATGAgaggaaaaggaggaaaatacccattctatgagaagcccatcatatgtatatccatact
gatccttcccagataggaatataatcagtatctgtggactttgaatctctgtggcacaccatgctggcatactgtaatt
gccattaaacaaanagtttttgagaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

>AI352454
HEVESISAQLEEASSTGGFLYAQNSTKRSIKERLMKLLPCSAAKTSSPAIQNSVEDELEMATVRHR
PEALELLEAQSKFT
KKELQILYRGFKNVRTFFLTLPSHNSQRSIEK

FIGURE 19

P193 (AA349365) DNA (CD: 2-127, partial)

TGAAAGGTTCTTCGAGAAAATGGACCGGAACCCAGGATGGGGTAGTGACCATGGAAGATTCCTGGAGGC
CTGTCAGAAAGGATGAGAACATCATGAGCTCCATGCAGCTGTTTGAGAATGTCATCTAGGACACGTCCTCAA
GGAGTGATGGCCACAGCCACCTCCACCCCAAGAAACCTCCATCTGCCAGGAGCAGCCTCCAAAGAAA
CTTTTAAAAAATAGATTGTCAAAAAGTGAACAGATTGCTACACACACACACACACACACACACACAC
ACACACACACAGCCATTTCATCTGGGCTGGCAGAGGGGACAGAGTTCAAGGAGGGGCTGAGTCTGGCTAG
GGGCCGAGTCCAGGAGCCCCAGCCAGCCCTCCCAAGGCCAGCGAGGCGAGGCTGCCTCTGGGTGAGTGG
CTGACAGAGCAGGTCTGCAGGCCACAGCTGCTGGATGTCAACCAAGAAGGGGCTCGAGTGGCCCCGTCAG
GGGAGGGTCCAATCTCCGGTGTGAGGCCACCTCTGCTCCGTTCTCCATTCTGCTTCTGCCACACAGTGGG
CCGGCCCCAGGCCTCCCTGCTCTCTCCCGTAGCCACTCTCTGCCACTACCTATGCTTCTAGAAAGCCC
CTCACTCAGGACCCACAGAGGGACAGCTGGGGGGCAGGGGGGAGAGGGGGTAAATGGAGGCCAAGCCT
GCAGCTTCTGGAAATTTCTCCCTGGGGGTCCCAGGATCCCTGCTACTCCACTGACCTGGAAGAGCTGG
GTACCAAGGCCACCCACTGTGGGGCAAGCCTGAGTGGTGAGGGGCCACTGGGCCCAATCTCCCTCCATGG
CAGGAAGCGGGGGATTTCAAGTTTAGGGAATTGGTCTGTTGGTGGAATCTGAGGGGCACTCTCTGCCAG
CTCCACAGGGTGGGATGAGCCTCTCCTTGCCCCAGTCCTGGTTCAAGTGGGAATGCAAGTGGGTGGGGCTGT
ACACACCCCTCCAGCACAGACTGTTCCCTCCAAGGTCCTCTTAGGTCGCCGGAGGAACGTGGTTCAGAGAC
TGGCAGCCAGGGAGCCCGGGGCAGAGCTCAGAGGAGTCTGGGAAGGGGCGTGTCCCTCCTTCTCTGTA
GTGCCCTCCCATGGCCAGCAGCTTGGGTGAGCCCCCTCTCCTGAAGCAGTGTGCCCGTCCCTCTGCCTT
GCACAAAAAGCACAAAGCATTCCTTAGCAGCTCAGGCGCAGCCCTAGTGGGAGCCACGACACTGCTTCT
CGGAGGCCAGGCCCTCTGCTGGCTGAGGCTTGGGCCCAGTAGGCCCAATATGGTGGCCCTGGGGAAGA
GGCCTTGGGGGTCTGCTCTGTGCTGGGATCAGTGGGGCCCCAAAGCCAGCCCGCTGACCAACATTCA
AAAGCACAAACCTGGGGACTCTGCTTGGCTGTCCCTCCATCTGGGGATGGAGAATGCCAGGCCAAAG
CTGGAGCCAAATGGTGAGGGCTGAGAGGGCTGTGGCTGGGTGTCAGCAGAAACCCCGAGGAGGAGAGA
GATGCTGCTCCCGCTGATTGGGGGCTCACCCAGAAAGAAACCGGTCCAGGCCCGCATGGCCCTCCAGG
AACAATCCACATAATATCCATCACAGCCAGCCAGCTTCACTCAGGGCTGGCCCGGGAGTCCCG
TGTGCCCAAGAGGCTAGCCCCAGGGTAGCAGGGCCCTCAGAGGAAAGGCAAGTATGGCGGAGGCCATG
GGGGCCCTCGGCATTACACACAGCCTGGCCCTCCCTGCGGAGCTGCATGGACGCTGGCTCCAGGCTC
CAGGCTGACTGGGGGCTCTGCTCCAGGAGGGCATCAGCTTTCCTGGCTCAGGAGTCTTCTCCCTCCC
CTCACCCGCTGCCAGCCTCCAGCTGGTGTCACTCTGCTCTAAGGCCAAGGCCCTCAGGAGAGCATCA
CCACACACCCCTGCCGCTTGGCCTTGGGGCCAGACTGGCTGCACAGGCCAACCCAGGAGGGGCTGTC
CTCCACGCTGGGACACAGCCGGCGCATGTCGATGGCAGAGCGTCTCCCTTGGCCACGGCTGGG
AGGTGGTTCTCTGTTCTCAGCATCCACTAATATTCAAGCTCTGTATTTTAATAAAATAAACTTGACAAAG
GAAAAA

P193 PROTEIN (PARTIAL)

ERFEKMDRNQDGVVITIEFLEACQKDENIMSSMLFENVI

FIGURE 20

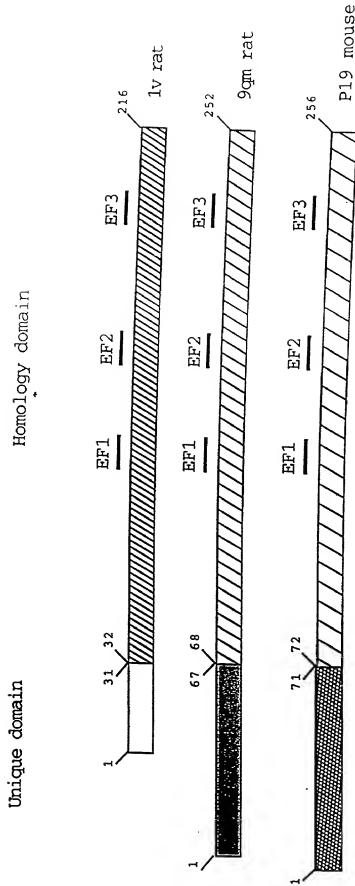


Diagram to indicate homology and uniqueness among rat 1v, rat 9qm, and mouse p19 proteins.
Numbers: amino acid positions.

The C-terminal 185 amino acids are conserved (hatched lines). The homologies among the homology domains are:
rat 1v vs rat 9q: 74%
rat 1v vs mouse P19: 71%
rat 9q vs mouse P19: 75%

The N-termini are distinct (open and shaded boxes).

The putative calcium-binding EF-hand motifs conserved in all are represented as solid bars

FIGURE 21

Questions = 750

A. exon1 sequence (with introns included):

[illegible]

B. Exon 2-11 sequence (with introns included):

CCGNCANTGGCTCNCATCTGATGATCATCTGTTACTTAGTGCATATTTGATATGTTGTGTGAAGGATCCACAGGT
CAATGATGTGTGTGTGTGTGATCATGTAACCGCANCAGGTGTGAGTTANTGAATATCAAGCTGATCATCGCCACCC
ATCATCTGTATGTATTTGTTCAATCATGTGCACNAACAGCGCTGTGCATGTAGTGTGTGTGTATFRAGAGAGGTGTCTT
ACCCAGGCAATCTCTTGGGTTGGACATCATNTGAGAGGTGTCCAGCGATGGCATGTGACGCAAGGTACTAGTCAGCA
AAGACATTGAGGCGATCTGCACCTCATCTCTTGCCTGCTGTACCCGCGCATCTCCATACCAACAGTNCNTGA
GCTCCATCTCATATGACATCATGGCTGCCCTTACCTTGATTCCTCAACCCCTGTGCATCTCTTCTCCCTCTTAAT
CTCTCCCGCAGCGCGTCCCGAAGTGGGTTGTTGTGACTGCGGGGAGGGAGCAGGAGACAGGGAGACCGGG
TTCTAATGTGCTCTCTGGGTTCTTCTCTCTNCAGGCGCATCTCCAGGCGCCATCAAAAAGCGCTGACAGCGGA
TTCATAGGCTGTGCGGAGCTGGGGCGCCAGGCGCCCTCAGTCAGTGAAGACAGTGCTCTGTGTGCTTCT
CCGGGTCGGGCTCGATGTGTGCTGTGCTGTGTCATGANTGTGTGCGCGTGTGCCCCAGGCGCTCRAAGTGTGKS
TCATGTGTGTGTGAAGGGCTGCCCAACGCKCGKGGNTGTTTGTGTGATGAAGGAGGCTACCGCAGCGCTG
GTGTGGGGGAGGGGCTGCCCAAGAGCTCGCTGCGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGGGCTGACAGCG
TGGGAGGAGGGGCTGCTGCAAGGCTTGAAGCATTAAGNGGCGNGGCTACATGTGTGNGTGTACNGTGAAGCCAGG
TGTGTGGGCGGGTCAGTTGNGAGNGGGGTGTGTGTCAACGCTCCCGCAAAATGTGGGACCGGAGGTGTGGGTGTG
ACATTTGTGACGAGGNTGAGGCTGAGGCTGT
ATGTGGGCTAGCTGGGTTAGTGTCTTCAATCCGTGGCGCGCCGCCCTTCCGCCACCGTGTGTGGACCGCTGTATGT
TGTGGCTATGCCCGACAGATGGTGTGACAGTGTAGAGATGAGGCGCTGCCCTTCCAGAGCGAGGATTAATGG
GTTTCTGTGTGCGAGCGTGTGCCCTGTGAAGTATCATCCAGTTGAAGTGAACCTCGCTTGTCTCATGGTCTCATTT
CTTCAGTTGGGCGTGGCCATCTCATAGATATCATGCAATTTGCAAACTATAAGGCGCCGCTTGTAGTATTATT
AGCATGCTGTGTGTGTGATGATGGGTCACCAAGCGGGGTGGATCTGGARAAAGACAGCGCTGAGTCCGCGAAG
CTTGTGTGATGAGGGTCACTTTGATGT
CTGTGATGTGAGGGGCGAGGTTGTGTGTGATGAGTGTGCGGGGCTTCCGCTTCTCGGTGACATGTGCTCTCTT
CAGCATATGCGCGGCTAGGCTCTCTCCGCGCCAGACAGCGCTGCTGGACCGAGCATATAGCTCTCTGTGTGT
GGGCGGGGCGGGGACGGGCGGCTTCCATCTTGGGTTGGGGGCGACTTCTGCTGGGCGCTGACAGTGTGGGGCGG
CAGGATTTGATGGGCGGGGCTGGGTTGTGATGGTGTGCTGAGTGTGGGCGGCGATGCTCAGGATGGCT
GGGATGATGGGCTGGGCGGGGACGGGAGGGGCTGGTGGTGGGACGGGGGGGTTGGCGCGGACAGGCTGTCC
CTGGGCGGATCTGAGTTGGTCCCGAAGGCGCGAGCTTGACCATCGAGCGCCCTCTGAACTGCTTTTCC
CTCTCTCTCTTTAAAGAGAGATGGGCTGGGGGCTCTCCCTCCACAGGAGGTAGGGCGCGGGGCGAGCA
CTAGTGGCTCCCTTCTGGCTCTGGGCGAGGCGAGCGCTTGGCGCGCTGTATAGACTGTGAGATGGCATCATCTTT
CTCTCTCTCATGCTGTGCTTGGCTGGGGCGCAGGAGATGACGACTTGGCTCCGCGCATGAGTGGGACGGGGG
CGGGAGGGGTTGAATGGGCGATTTGAAGAGGGGTCCGAGGCTGGGCTGAGGCGGGCTCTCTCACCG
CTCCACAGACAGCTGGGCGATGAATTTGAATTTCCACGCTTGTACCCGCTGAGGCTGTGGACGAGCTCAGG
ACGBAACGAGCTGCGGATGAGTGTGAGTCTGTGTCGGGGTTTCAGAGAGCTGAGTGGGGGCGGGCGCT

FIGURE 22

ACTCAGCGNGGGTGGGACAGGAGGCCAANCCGGTCCANATTTTCCCANAAGCATGGCTTNGATGCTTGAGNG
 CGGGGGGAAGGAGGCAAGGCCCTGAGACTGAACCTTCTAGCTGGAGGTTCTGGGGCGGGGCGAAGCRAAGTGGCG
 CCTGTAGACTGTCAAGTTTCGTTCCATGTTTTTATTGTGACTGGGAAAGAAGTCTCCCTCCCATCATAGTACG
 ACGTGGTGAGTCTCTGGAGGCTTGAAGATTATCCCTCCCTGGGAGTCTTGGGGCATTGGAGGTTGGGGCGGTGA
 ACGGAAGGGGATTTTGTCTCTGCCTCAGCCTGGTGCCTCTCTCTCCAGGAATGTGCCAGGGAAATGTCAATGAG
 GAGAAGCTTCAAGCAGATTTTATCCAGTTCTTCTCAAGGAGGTGAGGGGACAGGGCCCAAGGGGAAGCAGTTGTCT
 CTCTCTAGGCTGAGGAGGGAGGGATTTCTGGAGGAGCTGGGAATGCCAAGGTGATGGGGGTATGGGGAGCTCCTT
 AGAGGGGAGGAGGCTCTCTCTGTGTGAAGGCCAAGCTTCTCCACACTACCTTGACACTCCAGACCTATGCAACT
 TTTCTTTCAATGCCTTTGACACCAACCATGATGGCTCGGTCAAGTTTGAAGTGAGCTGGGCGAGGTGGGCGAGGAA
 GCGTGTCTTCTGGAGTTCTGGGGCCAGGATCTCCAGGCCAAACCCAGAGAGGAGTTGGGTGAAGAGKACCCGAGGAC
 ACAGCTCCCTTGCCTTCTCTCCAGGACTTTGTGGCTGGTTTGYCCGTGATTCTTCTGGGGAACTGTAGTAGACAGG
 CTTAATTTGGGCTCTCAACTCTGTATGACCTTAACAAGGACGGCTGCATCCACAAGGAGGTGCAGGGCACTGAAGGGC
 TGGGGGTCTGTGGCGGTGATGGGGGTGGCGTGCAKAGGTTGATGGGAGGGAATATGACCCACATGTGCCACAAGC
 AATGGGATCAAGGGAAGGCTGAGGCTCTGAGGAAGGATCCTCTCTCTCTTGGCCTTAACAGGAAATGCTTGACATCA
 TGAAGTCCATCTATGACATGATGGGCAAGTACACGTACCTGCATCCGGGAGGAGGGCCCAAGGGAACAGTGGAG
 AGCTTCTTCCAGGTACTTGGGAGTGGGTATGGCTGGAGGGCCCTGGAGTGAAGGGAAGAAGGCCAAGAACCAGCAGG
 GAACCTACCTGACTTCTGTCTGCCTCTCTTGGCATCCCTCCTGTCTCCCTGCCCTGACACCTTCTTGCAGAAGA
 TGGACAGAAACAAGGATGGTGTGGTGAACATTGAGGAATTCATTGAGTCTTGTCAAAGGTACAGCTCCCTGCCCTC
 TACATTACCTGACCTGGACTCAGGCGCTGATTTAGTAATGAGGGAAGGACTTCTTGGGAAGAATACCACTTCCC
 ACCTCACCCCCATATTTCAATCCTATTCTTTTGGGAGGCTTACCCCTTCCCTACCTCAGTCTCTCTGGGACTCT
 CCTTCTCTGCTGCTTTGAATGTCCCGCTGTGTGACTCAAGTGTCCCTCTCACTGTCTCTGATAAGCTCTCTCTCT
 TTCTCTCTCTCAATCTGCCTCGCTCAGTATGATGGCAGAGGATGAGAATCATGAGGTCCATGAGCTGCTTTGAC
 AATGTCTATAGCCCCAGGAGAGGGGGTCAAGTTTCTTGGGGGAGCCATGCTCTAACCTAGTCCAGGCGGACCT
 CACCCCTTCTCTTCCAGGTCTATCCTCATCTACGCTCCCTGGGGCTGGAGGATCCAAAGACTTGGGATTTCAG
 TAGTCCAGATCTCTGAGCTGAAGGGGCCAGAGAGTGGGAGAGTGATCTCTGGGGGGTGTCCCAACTCCACACAG
 CTCTCACCCCTTCTCGCTGACACCCAGTGTGAGAGTGCCTCTCTAGGAATTTGAGCGGTTCCCACTCCCTA
 CCCCTACTCTAGAACACACTAGACAGATGTCTCTGCTATGGTGTCTCCCATCCCTGACCTCATAAACATTTCCG
 CCTAAGACTCCCCCTCAGAGAGATGCTCCATCTTGGCACTGGCTGGCTTCTCAGACCAAGCATTTAGAGGCCCTC
 TGGGAGGGGGACAAGAAATATAGGGAGAAATCTTGGGCTGAGTCAATGGATAGTCTTAGRAGGTGGCTGGGGT
 GAGAAATAGAAGGGCCCTGACAGATTATGATTGCTCAGGCATACCAAGTTATAGTCCAGTTTCCACAGCTCTGCTAC
 CACAGGCCATCAAATATATAGTTTCCAGGCTTTGCAGAAGCCTTGTCTCTTGAAGAAAGCCCCAGAATTTCCAC
 ACCCTCTCGGTATCCATGGAGGCTGGGGCCAGATATCTGGCTCATCTCTGGCATTGTCTTCTCTCTCTTCTTCC
 TGCATGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGGGGGAATGTGGATGGGGGATGTCTTGGCTAGTGTCTGCAAAATTTTCATCC
 CACCTCTTGTATATGCTCCCTGTTTGGGGCTATGACTTGAATTTTGTTCACATGTTCTATATAGACTTGGG
 ACCTTCTGTAAGTTGGGGCTATCACTCCCCACAGTGGATGCTTGAAGGAGAGGGGAAGGAGGAGGAGGAGCAT
 GCATCTGAACCCAGTGTGGGGGCACTCAGTGAATCTCAATCAACCTGGGCTCTCCCAACCCCAAGCAGATACCC
 TCCTCAGTCCCTAGGGTCTCTCTTGTCTGACTCAATCTACCCAGAGATGCCCTTAGCACACTAGAGGGCAGGG
 GACTGCTTTGCATTTTGGGCTCTCTATATATTTTGAAGTAAGAAATATACCAAGTCTTAATAAAGCAATGGC
 TATGACAGGCTGGCTCTCTGCTTTTGTCCCTCCCACTACAATACTACACACCCCTAACGATGCACCTGCA
 GCCTTTTATAGTCCCAAGAAGTGTCTTCTTCCATAGTTGGCATGAGCTGGCATGAGACTGAGAGCAGGCTC
 TGGAAATGTTGGAACCCCAACCTCAGGCCCCCATGAATCTCCCTCCACACAGGCTGAGAGGAGACAGGCTC
 AGGAAGGACAGGACTGATGTCCGAAGACTGTGCCAAGCAAGCTGTTTTTGAAGCAGCTTCTTCAAGTTTGAAT
 CACAGATTTCTAATTTACAGACTTTTGTAGTAACTCAAAGTGCTTTCTTTTGGGGGCTCTTGAAGTCTTCTT
 TTTTTTTTTTTT

FIGURE 22 (cont'd)

>monkey KChIP4 cds = 265 5
gtcgaccacagcgtccggtgcgctgtggaacgggggggagcccccgcagccaaatgccaggatcagcatgagagcgtgg
acttagtcagagctgtctcaccgccgggggaccgccgctttgcagggtgcagctgcgaggaaactgctcactttttc
cccttgcgaagtctttgttcacagcctgacgttgtaacatctgtaataactccctcactcacaaggggtctggagggc
tgggagtctcgcagctcagaggATGTTGACTCTGGAGTGGGAGTCCGAAGGACTGCAAAACAGTGGGTA
TTGTTGTGAT
TATATGTGCATCTCTGAAGCTGCTTCAATTTGCTGGGACTGATTGATTTTCGGAAGACACGCT
GGAAGATGAACCTGGAGA
TGGCCACTGTACGGCATCGGCTGAGGCCCTTGAGCTTCTGGAAGCCCAGAGCAAATTTACC
AAGAAAGAGCTTCAGATC
CTTTACAGAGGATTTTAAAGACGAATGCCCCAGTGGTGTGTTAATGAAGAAACCTTCAAAGA
GATTACTCGCAGTCTT
TCCACAGGAGACTCTCAACATATGCACATTTTCTGTCAATGCGTTTGATACGGACCACA
ATGGAGCTGTGAGTTTCG
AGGATTTTCATCAAAAGGCTTTTCCATTTTGTCTCGGGGGACAGTACAAGAAAACTCAATTGG
GCATTTAATCTGTATGAT
ATAAATAAAGATGGCTACATCTAAAGAGGAAATGCTTGATATAATGAAAGCAATATACG
ACATGATGGGTAATGTAC
ATATCCTGTCTCAAAGAAAGATGCACCCAGACAACACGTCGAAACATTTTTCAGAAAAATGG
ACAAAAATAAAGATGGGG
TTGTTACCATAGATGAGTTTCATTGAAAGCTGCCAAAAAGATGAAAACATAATGCGCTCCATG
CAGCTCTTTGAAAATGTG
ATTTAActgtcaactagatcctgaatccacagacaaatgtgaactattctaccaccttaagctggagctaccactt
ttagcatagattgctcagctgacactgaagcatattatgcaacaagcttgttttaataaaagcaatccccaaaaa
tttgattttcagttataaatttgcactctttccataatgccactgagttcagggatgttctaactattcatactc
tgtgaatatcaaaagtaatagaatctggcatatagttttatgattccttagccatgggattatgagccttcacata
tcagtgtatttaaaatcacggttttttgcctcatttgtatgtattcagtcctaggatttgaatgttttctaata
actgacatctgcatttaattccagaataaataaatttcatgtctgaatcgtgaattcatttatactttaagt
aaacaataaagattactacaattaaacacatagttccagttctatgccccttccctccaccttctattataaataat
tttatctgtatttttaaacatttataaattatcatcagatcagcatatgcctaatatgcctaatgaacatttaata
agcatttaattttccatatacattatagccaggcctatactatataaattttgatttttaacttccaggct
gttttccattgtatcatcaagtggaaagttcaagacggcatcaacaaaaaaggaattttacagacatatgcaaaaggtc
aggatattctatcctccagtatgtttaaagcttaataacaagtaactcaacagcattaaaggccaaatctgtctcttt
ccccgtactcttaccagcatgtttatattacaagcattcaggggacaaaagaaccttgacaccccactgtctactagg
aacaacaacacagcaagcaaaattcatttgaagcaccaggtgttcattacattgacacactaccagaagatcagta
gaaaataaagtgtcacaacactaacagattacaatatgatttagtcacataaaattcacaacattcagattatttt
aatcatctcagccacaactgtaaagttgccactactaaagacacacacatctccctgtttgtagaataatcacaaa
gaccaagaggctacagaaggaggaatttgcactgtctttgcaacataaactcaggtatctattcgtgttagagatag
gatgttgaagagcgcctgctacaccagtgtagaattaaagagttagtaatacatgtacactgaatttggccatcgcg
tgtttgtttaaactcaattgtcacattttgtatttcaaaaagaaaaataaaagcaaaataaaagtwtwaaamwmwaaa
aaaaa

>monkey KChIP4
MLTLEWESEGLQTVGIVVHCASLKLHLLGLIDFSEDSVEDELEMATVRHRPEALELLEAQSKFT
KKELQILYRGFKNE
CPSGVVNEETFKEYISQFPQGDSTTYAHFLFNAFDTDHNGAVSFEDFIKLSILLRGTVQEKLNW
AFNLVDINKDGYIT
KEEMLDIMKAIYDMGMKCTYPVLKEDAPRQHVETFFQKMDKNKDGVTVIDEFIESCQKDNIM
RSMQFENV

FIGURE 23

>monkey KChIP4 C terminal splice variant cds = 265-966
 gtcgaccacgcgtccggtgcgctgtggttgcgggggggagccccgccagccaaatgccaggatcagcatgagaggctgg
 actttagtccaggtctcttccaccgccgggggaccgcccgttgcagggtgcagctgcgaggaaactcctcaatttttc
 ccttgcgaagtcttgcctcaagcctgacgtgtctacgattctgtaartaactcctccacitccaaaggggtcggaggc
 tgggatgctctgccagctcagaggATGTTGACTCTGGAGTGGGAGTCCGAAGGACTGCAAAACAGTGGGTA
 TTGTTGTGAT
 TATATGTGCATCTCTGAAGCTGCTTCATTGCTGGGACTGATTGATTTTTTCGGAAGACACGCT
 GGAAGATGAATGGAGA
 TGGCCACTGTCAGGCATCGGCCTGAGGCCCTTGAGCTTCTGGAAGCCAGAGCAAATTTACC
 AAGAAAGAGCTTCAGATC
 CTTTACAGAGGATTTAAGAACGAATGCCCCAGTGGTGTGTTAATGAAGAACTTCAAAGA
 GATTTACTCGAGTTCTT
 TCCACAGGGAGACTCTACAACATATGCACATTTTCTGTTCAATGCGTTTGATACGGACCACA
 ATGGAGCTGTGAGTTTCG
 AGGATTTTCATCAAAGGCTTTTCCATTTTCTCCGGGGACAGTACAAGAAAACTCAATTGG
 GCATTTAATCTGTATGAT
 AATAATAAAGATGGCTACATCACTAAAGAGGAAATGCTTGATATAATGAAGCAATATACG
 ACATGATGGGTAATGTAC
 ATATCTGTCTCAAAAGAAGATGCACCCAGACAACACGTCGAAACATTTTTTCAGGCTGTTT
 TCCATTGTATCATCAAGT
 GGAAGTTCAAGACGGCATCAAAACAAACAAGGATGTTTACAGACATATGCAAAGGGTCAGG
 ATATCTATCTCCCAAGTATA
 TGTTAAgtttaataacaagtaacttaacagcattaaaggccaaatctgtccttctccctgactccttacagcatg
 ttatattacaagccattcaggacaaagaaaccttgactacccactgtctactaggaaacaaacagcaagcaaaa
 ttcactttgaaagcaccagtggttcattacattgacaactactaccaagattcagtagaaaataagtgctcaacaacta
 atccagattacaatatgatttagtcatacataaaatccaacaattcagattatttttaactatctcagccacaactgta
 aagttgccacattactaaagacacacacatctgcctgtttttagaataatcacaaagaccagggctacagaaggag
 gaatttgcaactgtctttgcaacaataaatcaggtatcttctggtgtagagatagatgttgaagctgccctgcta
 tcaccagtgtagaataaagagtagtacaatacatgtacactgaatttggcatcgcgtgtttgtgtaaacactaatgtgc
 acattttgtatttcaaaaagaaaataaagaacaaataaaatgttwawaamwmwaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

>monkey KChIP4 C terminal splice variant
 MLTLEWESEGLQTVGIVVIICASLKLLHLLGLIDFSEDSVEDELEMATVVRHPEALLELEAQSKFT
 KKEQLQLYRGFKNE
 CPSGVVNEETFKEIYSQFFPQGDSTTYAHFLFNAFDTDHNGAVSFEDFIKGLSILLRGTVQEKLNW
 AFNLVDINKDGYIT
 KEEMLDIMKAIYDMMGKCTYPVLKEDAPRQHVFETFFQAVFHCIKWKFKTASNKTRMFTDICK
 GSGYLSSSIC

FIGURE 24

KChip1_1v -----MCAVMGTF-----ESLQIKQ-----Knd-----
 KChip2_9q1 MRGQGRKESLSISRDLDSYDQITCHPPGPTTKALQRFLLKLLCCGQALPSVSETLAA
 KChip3_P19 --MQPAKEVTKAS--DSSLGDLCH--TFLSKKESTKWQRPRLSRQALMRCCVLKWI
 KChip4_352 --MLTLWESEGLQTVGIVVITICAS--LKLHLHLGLIDFSE--
 KChip4_231 --MLTLWESEGLQTVGIVVITICAS--LKLHLHLGLIDFSE--
 hsnscpara ----HEVBSISAQLEEAASSTGCFLYAQN-SFKRSIKERLMKLLICS-----

KChip1_1v -----SKPTIEDELEMTVMVCHRPEGLELEAQTINFTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPS
 KChip2_9q1 PASLRPHRPRLLDPDSVDDFELSTVCHRPEGLELQBOTKFTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPS
 KChip3_P19 LSSTAPQ-----GSDSSSELELSTVRHOPEGLELQLOACTKFTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPT
 KChip4_352 -----DSVEDELEMATVVRHPEALELEAQSFKFTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPS
 KChip4_231 -----DSVEDELEMATVVRHPEALELEAQSFKFTKRELQVLYRGFKNECPS
 hsnscpara --AAKTSSP--AIQNSVEDELEMATVVRHPEALELEAQSFKFTKRELQVLYRGFKNVRTF

KChip1_1v 3VVNEDTFKQIYLAQFFPFGTASTYAHYLFNAFDITOTCSVNFEDFVIALSILLRGTVHEK
 KChip2_9q1 3VVNEENFKQIYSQFFPQGDSTTYAFLFNAFDITNHCSSVSFEDFVAGLSVILRGTVDOE
 KChip3_P19 GLVDEDTRKLIYAQFFPQGDATTYAHFLFNAFDADNGATNFEDFVAGLSILLRGTVHEK
 KChip4_352 3VVNEETFKIYYSQFFPQGDSTTYAHFLFNAFDTDHNGAVSFEDFVAGLSILLRGTVHEK
 KChip4_231 3VVNEETFKIYYSQFFPQGDSTTYAHFLFNAFDTDHNGAVSFEDFVAGLSILLRGTVHEK
 hsnscpara FTPLPSHNSORSIEK-----

KChip1_1v LRTMFLNYDINKDGYINKEEMMDIVKATYDMMGKTYPVLKEDIPROHVLVFFQKMT---
 KChip2_9q1 LNWAFNLVDINKDGCITKEEMLDIMKSIYDMMGKTYPALREAPREHVESFQKMT---
 KChip3_P19 LNWAFNLVDINKDGYITKEEMLDIMKSIYDMMGKTYPILREDAPREHVERFHEKML---
 KChip4_352 LNWAFNLVDINKDGYITKEEMLDIMKATYDMMGKCTYPVLKEDAPROHVETTFQKMT---
 KChip4_231 LNWAFNLVDINKDGYITKEEMLDIMKATYDMMGKCTYPVLKEDAPROHVETTFQKMT---
 hsnscpara -----

KChip1_1v ---KNKDGIVTLDEFLESCQEDDNIMRSLQLFQNVN
 KChip2_9q1 ---RNKDGVVITIEEFIESCKDENIMRSMOLFEDNVI
 KChip3_P19 ---RNKDGVVITIEEFIESCKDENIMRSMOLFENVI
 KChip4_352 ---KNKDGVVITIEEFIESCKDENIMRSMOLFENVI
 KChip4_231 IKWKFATSNKTRMTFICKSGSYLSSIC
 hsnscpara -----

Figure 25

03400492.032130

Rat 33b07 protein

MNGVEGNNELPLANTSTTSALVPEDLDLKQDPLSEETDTVREMEAGEAGAEGGASPOSEHCDPQLCLVAENGCAAAAG
EGLEDGLSSSKCGDAPLASVAANDSNKNGCQLAGPLSPAKPKTLEASGAVGLGSQMPGPKKTKVMTKGAI SATTTGKEG
EAGAA MQEKKGVQKEKKAAGGKDETRPRAPKINNCMDSLAIDQELSNVNAQADRAFLQLEKFERMRRLHMQRFSFI I
QNI PGFWVTAFRNHPQLSPMISGDEDMMRYMINLEVEELKHPRAGCKFKFI FQSNPYFRNEGLVKE YERRSSGRVVSLS
TPIRHRGEPQAHIRNREGNTIPSFNWFSDHSLLEFDRIAELIKGELWSNLFQYYLMGDGPRRGRVVRPPQPVESPR
SFRFQSG.

Rat 33b07 DNA (coding: 85-1308)

GGTGGAGCTAAGCACTACTGCGGTGCTGCCCTGCGTCTGCAGAGAACAGGAAAGCTTCTGCGAGGGCTGCAGCTGC
CAAAATGAACGGCGTGGAAGGGAACACGAGCTCCCTCTCGCTAACCTCGACCTCCGCCCTTGCCCGGAAGATCTGG
ATCTGAAGCAAGACCAGCGCTCAGCGAGGAACTGACACGCTGCGGGAGATGGAGGCTGCAGGTGAGGCGCGTGCAGG
GGAGGCGCGTCCCCGATTCCGAGCACTGCGACCCCACTGCTGCCAGTGGCTGAGAATGGCTGTGCTGCCGACG
GGGAGAGGGCTGGAGGATGGTCTGTCTTCATCAAGTGTGGGACGCACCTTGGCGCTCTGGGAGCCACGACAGCA
ATAAAAAATGGCTGCTAGCTTGCAGGCGCGTCAAGCTTCTGTAAGCCAAAACTCTGGAAGCCAGTGGTGCAGTGGGCGCTG
GGGTGCGAGATGATGCCAGGGCCGAAGAACCAAGGTAATGACTACCAAGGGCGCCATCTCTGCGACTACAGGCAAGGA
AGGAGAAGCAGGGGCGCAATGCAGGAAAGCAAGGGGTGCAGAAAGAAAAAGGCAGCTGGAGGAGGAAAGACGAGA
CTCGTCTAGAGCCCTTAAGATCAATAACTGCATGGAATCCCTGGAAGCCATCGATCAAGAGCTGTCAAATGTAATGCG
CAAGCTGACAGGCGCTTCTCCAGCTGGAACGCAAAATTTGGCGGATGAGAAGGCTCCACATGCAGCGCCCAAGTTTCAT
CATCCAAACATCCAGGTTTCTGGGTACAGCGTTTCGGGAACACCCGCAACTGTCAACCATGATCAGTGGCCAAAGATG
AAGACATGATGAGGTACATGATCAATTTAGAGGTGGAGGAGCTTAAGCACCCAGAGCAGGGTGCAAAATTTAAGTTTATC
TTCCAAAGCAACCCCTACTTCCGAAATGAGGGCTGGTCAAGAGTACGAGCGCAGATCTCAGGTGAGTGGTGTGCTGT
CTCTACGCCAATCCGCTGGCAGCGGGTCAAGAACCCAGGCCATATCCAGGAATAGAGAGGGGAACACGATTCCCA
GTTTCTTCAATGGTTCTCAGACCAAGCCTCTAGAAATTCAGACAGATAGCTGAAATTTAAGGGGAGGCTTTGGTCC
AATCCCCATAATACTACTGTAGGGGATGGGCCACGCAGAGGAGTTTCAGTCCCACCAAGGCAGCAGTGGAGAGTCC
CAGGTCTTCAAGTTCCAGTCTGGCTAAGCTCTGCCCTCGTGAGAGCTCTTACAGAAAGTCTTACCACCTTCTCAGC
TTGGCTAGCAGCATGCAGCTTCTGTCTGCTTTCTCTCTCTTGGATTGTGTCTTTGGTTCTTCAAGTCTCCGCTAGTT
TCAAGTTGTGGCTTCAAGTCTTGTCTCTTCTCTCTTGGCCATCAGCATGCTCTGATAGTGTAAATGGTGTCCAA
GTGATGGCTCCAACTGCTTCTATGCCAAGCTCAGTGCTGTAGTTTGTACTGCTTTTCTTTCATGGCTTGGTTCTCT
GTCTGTGATCTTCAAGTTTTTTGTTTTCTTTTAAAGTGGTTCTCTATCAAAAGAAAGCTTGACATATCTTACCAA
GAATAGCCAGATTTTATCTGTGTTTCCGATATCTATGTAAGTGTGAAGAACTGTGAGTTTCGCCACTGCAAGATGGGAC
TGATCCCAATCCAGCATCAGCCCAACAGGACATTCAGAGCTGTCAACCACTGATCTAGCTGTCTTCTGGGCGCTTG
CCATTTACCTGCTTTTTATCTATAGAAATGAGCAGGTGGCTGGTAGGTGACTACTAGGTAAAGTGAAGTATTAGGTGAG
GAGTGTTTCTGTCAACCATTTGTTCTGTACCAATGCATCATGATCAGCTTGGATCAGCTACTGACTGTCTGATATTTT
TAACCCCAACACAAAAA

FIGURE 26

Human 33b7 (106d5) DNA (cDNA; 88-1332)

GGGGTGGTGTAGAGCTTTCCGGGAGAGCTCGCGCTGCGGAGGACAAGGAACCTCCCTCTCCCACTAGTCTGACTTC
TCCAAATGAGCGGCGCTGGATGGGGGCAACAAGCTCCCTCTCGCCCAACCGGGCGGCTTGCTGCTCCCGACAGTGCCT
CGAGGATTCGGACCTAGACAGTGTCCAAAGGGCTCCGTGAAGAAACCGAGGCGACACAGGTGATGGCGAAGCAAGTGGG
GGCAGCTTGGAGACCTTGGGAGGGGGGTGCATCCAGGATCTCTGCGACTTGCGCCCGCGCTCCGGTCCCAAGTTCG
CGGGAGTCCGGCGGCTGCAGTGCACAAAGCCGGGAGGAGTGTCTCCAGCTTCTACGAAGGCTTGGAAGCAGCTCTG
CCGCGAGGCTGCTGACAGCAGGCCAAAAATGGCTGTACGTTGGAGAGCCCGTGGCGCTCTGGGCAAGAGCTCTA
GAAGCTCTGGGCGAGGGGCTTGGGCTCTCAGATGATACGCGGGAAGAGGCCAAGGAAGTGACAGTCAAAAAACGCC
CATCTCCGCGACAGTGGAAAGGAGGGAGAGCAGGGGGCGGATGGAGGAAAGAAAGTGTATGCGAGAGGAAAAAAGG
TGGCAGAGGGGTGAAGAGGAGACAGCCGCGGAGCCCGAAGATCAATACTGCATGAGTCTGAGAGGCCATCGAT
CAAGAGTGTCAAACTGTAATGCCAGGCTGACAGGGCTTCCTTCAGCTTGAGCGCAAGTTGGCCGATGCGAAGGCT
CCACATGCAGCGCAGGAAGTTTCAATATACAGAAATCCAGGTTCTGGGTTACTGGTCTTGAAACACACCCCAAGCTGT
CACCTATGATGACGTGGCAAGATGAAGACATGCTGAGGTACATGACAAATTTGGAGGTGGAGGAGCTTAAACACCCCAAG
GCAGGCTGCAAAATCAAGTTTCACTTTTCAGGCAACCCCTACTCCGAAATGAGGGGCTTGCAAGGAATATGAACGCGAG
ATCTCTGGCCGGGTGGTGTCTTTTCCACTCCAATCCGCTGGCAGGCGCAAGCCCGAGGCTCATATCCACAGAA
ACCGGAAGGGAGCAACTTCCCTAGTTTCTTCACTGGTTTTCAGACCAAGCCTTCTAGAAATTCAGCAAGATTCGACAG
ATTATCAAGGAGAGACTGTGGCCCAATCCCTACATATCTACTGATGGTGAAGGGCCCGTAGAGGAATTCGAGGCC
ACCAAGCGAGCAGTGGAGAGGCGCAGATCCTTCAGGTTCCAGTCTGGCTTGAATCTCTGCTCTGTGAGAAAGCTCTGCACA
AGTTTCTTACCACTTCGTTTGGACCTTATGCTTGGCCAAACAGATGCAGTCTCCATCTGCTTCTCTCATACTGTGG
ATTATCTTCTTCTTGGTCTTAAATCTCAGTAACTCGGTTGCAAGATTTGTGGCTTATGAGGAGTGGCCATCTCTCT
GGGCTCTCATGTTCTTCGATATGTTTAACTGTTTCAAGTGCATGGCTCTTCAGGCTCTCATGCGCAAGGATGATGA
CTATAGATATGATGTACCAATGCTCTTCTTGCATGGCTGGACCTATCTGTGACAGATGCTCTTCCAAATTAAG
TGGTCTGTGACCAAGAAATCTGATACATTTTCAAAATACTGATTGGGCTCATACTTTATGCTGGCTGTGCTCG
ATACCACTGATCAATATGTTAAGCTATTTGGGATTACCACTGAAGACAAGCAAACTGATATCTTAAACCGGCACTCAACCCCA
AATTTGGAATCTTCAGACTACCAAACTGGATCCAGCTGCTTCTGGGCTTGTGGCATCCACCTCATGGTATATCTGA
TAGAACAGCTGGTGGCTGATGGGTGACTGAGGCTGACTGAGGTAAATAGATGAAAGTGTCTTATGTTATCACATG
GTTTCTCTGACTTCTTGGTACTCTAGTCATGACCAAGCTGCTGGTGAATGAAGCTGTGCTATAGCCCAACCCCTACT
CATCTCAACTCTCTGGTTGAACCTTGTAGGCCACCATTTGCTGCCTCATCAGGAACATCTGTAGAGCTAGCTCCAG
GGAGCTCAGACCAACACCCCTACCAACAGGATGGGCGATTAATATGTGACAGAGCCCAAGGAGGCTGAGGACGAGCTCC
CTTCAGGCTAGTCTTCTGCTGCTTACCTAGCCCAACCAACCTCTTAATGTGAGCAAGCTTTCTTAGGCAATTTCTCTTTCC
CCGCTGCACCCACTCTGAACTGACAAAAGTTGCCAGAGTTGGGCACTTGAGGAAGAGATATTTCTGGAATGTGAGTACT
TGTTATGCTCTGTCTCTTCTCTCCCTCCCTCCCTCTCCCTCCCTCCCTCCCTCTTCTTCCCTTTGCTT
CTCTGAAGCAGTTTATGCTTATTAACAGAAAAACAACTGGCAAGCAGGCTTTTGTTTAATTTGCTCTTTCCCTGATT
GTGTTGACAGAGAAAGGTATGATTAATGGGCTCCAGATCTCTTATTGGCCTTATTCCTCCACCCCTCTTTCTTAGCA
AGGTTCTGAAGTTTCAAAGGGAGACCTATAGGTTAATGTTTATGTTATAGGCAAGTTAAGATAGGCAGATTTTGACATA
TTTATCTTTTACCCCACTCCATCTACCAAAACCTGTGATTTCTTGAGTTTATGAGAGCTGGAAAGAGAGAGA
AGGGCGCTCAGATGATGGGTTGAGGAGGGTCAAAGGCAAGGCGCTTGTGATGTGAGCAAGGCAAGCAAACTTAGCC
TGACTCCACTTTTCTAAAGATTGAAATCTTTTGGGCTTGGAGTGTCTTATAGGTAGCATTTGTAGGTCACTCTCTC
TCCTTTGTACTATTTTGTCTGCCCTGATGCTCCCTGGGCTCCATCTACTGCCTGGCTTCTTGGGCCCTCATTTCT
AGCTCTGCATTTTCTTCCGCTCTCTAACAAATGAAGAAGCAGGCTGCAGGCTGATTTGGAAGATCTCCAGCTCTCT
TGTAGGGGATAAGGGGATGTGTAGCATCTGTGTGGATTTTACGGCAAGTCCAGTAGGTGGGACAGTGATGCGCTCAA
GGCTTAGTTATGATCTGTGTGTGATAAAGACCATCCACCTCACCTTTTCCCTTTGGTTTTGAAGAGCTTGGCTCTA
AGCTACTCTGAGGTTTGAAGGCTGTAACACACACAGTGGAGAGGTTAATCTAGGTTGGAAAGCTGAGTAAAGGTCAGA
GCGAAGATGAGGCTGCTGTGGGCTGGGTTTGGAAAGGCTCAGGAAAGAGCTGCAGGATCAGGGGTGGGAGGGGAGGC
CCCTGAGGTGCTCTCCAGGGAAGAGGGGCTGGGTTTAAATAGCATGCTTGGAGGAAGTTTTCCTCAATTTTCTCTTAA
CTCTTGAATTTACCAAGTATGTTTGTAAACAAATGTAAGTCGATGTTTCTCAATTAATCTAGGAGTGAACCTTTA
TATGTTGGGAAGATTAATGGTATATGTCCTTATGTCAGTGTTTTGAAGTAAATCCATTTCCCTCTCTGTCTGACGCT
ATGACAAAATTAATGTTTACAGGCTGCTTTTGTCTATAATGACAAAGTGTGCAAAATGACAAAATTTGTGCTCTGTG
CAGTATGAAGAAATGATGATTAATCATTAATGATATAGCTTTGTTGCTCTCTGTCATATAGGCTCTATCTTAGAA
ATATAATTTGAATGTGATGTTTCAATAGTCTGAATATTTTCAAAATATAGCTATGCTCTGTGAAATGAGCTCAAAG
AAAAATACGACTCTGTGCTTCACTGATATTTCTTGCCCTAGTAATGTATGACATTTATGTTCTGAGGAGATGTAAG
TACCAGTAAATTTCTGTGCTCAACTCAATGATCATTTAGTACTTTGTCTCTCCCTGTGCTGAGAGAAAGTAAAG
TGTCACTACGATATTTCTGTTTTCATCAAAAAATAAAATTAATTAAAAAACAAAAAATAAA

Human 33b7 (106d5) protein

MSGLDGGNKLPLAQTGGLAAPHASGDPLDQCGLREETAQVMANTGGSGSLTVAEGGASQDPVDCGPALRVFVAGS
RGGAARTKAGQEDAPSTKGLERAASAEADSQKNGCQLGPRGPAQKALEACGAGGLGSGMIPGKHAKEVTTKKRAIS
AAVEKEGECAGRAHEKRVQKRGAGGVKEETRPAPKFINNCMSLEAIDQLSNVNAQDGLFLQERKFGMRRLHM
QRSSFLIQNIPFQFWTAFRHNPLSFMISQGDIDLRYMINLEVEELKHPRAGCKFKFIPOGPNFYRNEGLVKEYERRS
GRVUSLSTPIRHWGRQDPAHHRNREGNTIPSEFNWFSDSLSLEFDRIAEIKGELWPNLPQYLMLMGEGPRRGIRGPPR
QPVESARSFRQSG

FIGURE 27

Rat lp protein (partial)

LKGARPRVNVSTCSDFNHGSSALHIAASNLCLGAACKLEHGANPALNRKGOVPAEVVPPDPMDSLDKAEALVAKELR
LLEAFVPLSCTLPKVTLFMYDNVPNMLSALGLRLGDRVLLDGQKTGTLRFCGTFEFASGQWGVGLDEPEGKNDGSSVG
GVRYEICPPKQGLFASVRSVKAVDAFPSSVSTSTPTPRMDFSRVTGKGRREHKGKKKSSPSSPLSLGQREGAKAEVGD
QVLVAGQNRDCALFWEEDRLCSRLVWH

Rat lp DNA (partial, coding:1-804)

CTGAAGAGGGGAGGCGCCAGGGTGGTGAACCTCCACCTGCGAGTGAACCTCAACCATGGCTCAGCTCTGCACATCGCTGCCTC
GAATCTGTGCTTGGCGCCCGCAAAATGTTTACTGGAGCATGGTGCCAAACCCAGCGCTGAGGAATCGAAAAGGACAGGTAC
CAGCGGAAGTGGTCCGACAGCCCATGGACATGTCCCTTGACAAGGCAGAGGACGCCCTGGTGGCCAAAGGAATGGCGAGC
CTGCTAGAAGAGGCTGTGCCACTGTCTGCACCTTCTTAAAGTCACACTACCCAACTATGACAACGCTCCAGGCAATCT
CATGCTCAGCGCGCTGGGCGCTGCTGTAGAGACCGAGTGTCTCTCGATGGCCAGAAGACGGGACGCTGAGGTTCTGGC
GGACACCCAGTGTGGCCAGTGGCGGTGGAGCTAGATGAACCGGAAGGCAAGAACGACGGCAGCGTGGG
GGTGTCCGGTACTTCATCTGCCCTCCCAAGCAGGGTCTCTTTGATCTGTGTGTCGAAGGTCTCCAAGGCAGTGGATGCACC
CCCCCTCATCTGTTACCTCCAGCCCGCACTCCCGGATGGACTTCTCCCGTGAACGGGCAAGGCCGAGGGAACACA
AAGGGAAGAAGTCCCCATCTTCCCCATCTCTGGGCGAGCTGCAGCAGCGTGAAGGGGCCAAAGCTGAAGTTGGAGAC
CAAGTCTTGTGGCAGGCGCAAGCAGGATTTGCGTTTCTATGGGAAGACAGACTTGTCTCCAGGTACTGGTATGGCA
TTGAACCTGGACAGCCCGGCGCAAGCATGACGGCTCTGTGTTCCGGTGTCCGGTACTTTTACCTGTGCCCGAGGACGGG
GTCTTTGACCAGCATCTCGTATCCAGAGGATTTGGTGGATCCACTGATCCCCCTGGAGACAGTGTGGAGCAAAAAAAGT
GCATCAAGTGACATGACACAGCCCAAGCAGCTTCACAACAGTCCGGACCCCAAGGACATTTGATCAGAGAACTCTA
TCTCCAGGTTACTCTTCTGCTGCTGGTTCCTTGGATGCTGAGGCGGAGATGCAGTCTTAGAGACCTGGATACCTGACA
CAGAGACAGAGTCCCCCTAGCATCTCTGACACAAGGAGACCCAGTCACTCTAAGATAGAGATTTCCAGTGACACCTC
CAGATAGAAAACCCCGTTAGCAGCCCTCGATTACTGAGGTCCCATTTATTAACAGATCTCCCATGACGACTCCCCCAAT
ACAGACCTCATGTTTACCCAAAAGAGATTCCTGAGTAGACCTTCAGGCTAGTCCCTGTCCCCTACCCCTCAGAGCAGA
TTTCCCCCAATAAACATTTTCCACATCAACCAGGGATGCTGACCTCTCCACGACAGGAGCTTCTTGAGTTACCACTGG
ATTAGAGTCCCATGAATGAAGACCCCCCCCCACCCCGTTCCTCTTAAGCATAGGTTCATACCTCCAGAATAGCCAGCCACA
TCACTATCCCCATGTAACATGATCTCTCAAATGGCGTGAGGTCATAGAAAGACCTTATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCA
GAGATGCCCTCCATCTCACTTAAGTCCCTGTTCTCAACCTGAAACAGACACCTAATTAACCGGCCACCTCACTCAATTA
CAAAACACCAAAATCGTCTGGAAGCATGAATTACAGGACAGCAAGTCTTCTGCCCCCTGCACCTTGAGAAAACCCCGAG
TGCTTGTATGAAGGCCACCCACATGGCCACAGTCCCTGTGCTGGCCAAAGGCTCCAGAAAATTTCTTATTTTTAAA
GTAATAACTTCCCCCTTTGGGGGATCCCCAAATTTGGAGACCCCATTTAGAACACTGGGAGTTCAAATTTCCAGAG
AGAATATATATATATATAATCCCCAATTTCCCATGCTTCCAAGCCCTCAAACTCTTAGAAGACCCCAAAATTTCTAATTC
CCAGGACTTCCCCCTACCCAGGTCACAGAATTTCAAATCCCCAGGGAATCCCAAACTTAAGATACCAATCCCCAACCTTC
AGGAAATCCCCAACACAAAGTCTTAGGACCGGAGGAAGGAACCTGTGGCCAGGAAGCATCCAGGCTCTCAGGGCA
TCTCAAACCTGACTCCAGGCAACAGGAGACCCCAACAGAAAGTCCCATTTTGGAAACAGGATAGGACTCTAATACCC
TTAGTCCATGATCTTTAATTTCCCAACCTCCAACTCCATGGGCCCCACCTCAAGGGAACCCCAAGATCCAAATCTC
TGATAACTAATATGTGAGGCGCCCGAGGCTCTAACAGGACCCCAATCATGGAGTCCCTACTTCAATCTACCTTCTGGT
CACAGGTCCAAGACACTAAATCTGAGTCATTGGCCCAAAGGACTTCACAGCAGCTGGGCCAGACTAACAGCTGAGGGA
GAACCTGAGGCGCCGTGGGTCCAGAGCAGACTGGGGCCCTGACCACCAAGGACAGCTCAGACTGCCCTTCACTGCA
TGCTCCCTAACTCAGCATGACTCTGTCTCTTCAATAAAGAGGTTCTATGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAA

FIGURE 28

Rat 7s Protein (partial)

ADSTSRWAEALREISGRLEAMPDGGYPAYLGARLASFYERAGRVKCLGNPEREGSVSIVGASPPGGDFSDPVTSATLGG
IVQVFWGLDKLQAKRHFPNSVNLISYSKYMRLDEYDKHTEFVPLRTKAKEILQEEEDLAEIVQLVGKASLAETDKKI
TLEVAKLKIDDFLQONGYTPYDRFCPFYKTVGMLSNMISFYDMARRAVETTAQSDNKNITWSIIREHMGELIYKLSMMFKF
DPVKDGEAKIKADYAGLLEDMQNAFRSLED

Rat 7s DNA (partial, coding: 1-813)

GCTGACTCTACTCTAGATGGGCTGAGGCCCTCAGAGAAATCTCTGGTCGCTTAGCTGAAATGCCTGCAGATAGTGATA
CCCTGCATACCTTGGTGCCGCACTGGCTTCTTCTATGAGCGACAGGCGAGATGAAATGCTTGGAAACCCCTGAGAGAG
AAGGGGATGTCAGCATTTGAGAGCAGTTTCTCCACCTGGTGGTATTTTCTGATCCAGTCACATCTGCTACTCTGGGT
ATTGTTTCAGGTGTTTCTGGGGCTGGATAGAAGCTAGCTCAGCGCAAGCACTTCCGTCGGTCAACTGGCTCATTAGCTA
CAGCAAGTACATCGCGCCCTGGACGAGTACTATGACAAACACTTTCAGAGAGTTCGCTGCCTCTGAGAGACCAAGCTTAAGG
AGATTCTCGCAGGAGAGGAGGATCTGCGGGAATCTGCGAGCTCGTGGGAAAGCGGTCTTAGCAGACAGATATAAATC
ACCTCGAGGTACGAAAATATCAAAAGATGACTTCTTACAAACAAATGGGTACACTCTTATGACAGGTTCTGTCCATT
CTATAAGACGGTGGGGATGCTGTCCAACATGATTTCAATCTATGATATGGCCCGCGGGCTGTGGAGACCCAGCCGACAG
GTGACAAATAGATCACATGCTCCATTATCCGTGAGCACATGGGGAGATTTCTCTATAAATCTTCTCCATGAAATTCAG
GATCCAGTGAAGGATGCGCGAGCAAAAGATCAAGGCGCACTACGCACAGCTTCTTGAAGATATGAGAAACGATTCCTGTAG
CCTGGAAGATTAGAATCTGACTTCTCTCTCTCTTCCGCGAGTCTATGTGTATATTTTCTGAAATTTCTCATCTCCA
ACCTCTTCTTCCATATTGTGCGAGCTTGAGACTAGTGCCTCTGCTTCATTTTGGTGTCTTTGTAGGTC
TTATAAAACACCAATCTCTGTGCTCCGCTGTCTGAAGGAGCTCCTGACCTTTGTCTGAAGTGGTGAATGTAGTCATATG
ATACACAGTGTAAACATACATCTGTAACATATACGTTCTGTAAACTTGTATGTAAGGTGACTACCCCTTCCCTCTCTKI
AGTAAACTGTAAACAGGACTACTGCATGTGCTCTATTGGGGATGGAAGGCCAGATCTCCATACCGTGGACAGGTACATAA
GGAACTAGACCACTTGCAACTTAGTGTGTTTGGAGTAACCAATTTGCGAGGAAGTATTTCCATTTAAAAAACAAGATTA
AATGTTTCCAATTTTGTAGCTTCCCCAGTATCAATCAGGACTGTTGTGGCGCACTTGGGAACATTTTGTCTTCTTAA
CAGAGCTTTGCAAGGCTGAACGTAAATAGATAAAATCAGTTCCCTCGAAAGTGTGAAAGTAAAAAGAGAGCTAGGTGGTCA
GACTTAAATGTACATCTGTTGTTTAAAGCATATTTTATTTCACTGAGAGATTTAATATCAAGGACTTTTATATACTCAAT
TACTACGAAATCTTTTTTAAGTACAATTTAAAAATCATTGAAAATGTGATCCACATCATAGCCATTTTCTTATATTTA
GTGAGATGAGCTCAGAGTGGGGAGGGTGTGGGTTAGAATACCAAGGACACGCAGCAGTGCCTGCAGGCAAGTGTGGCGG
GGGGCCAGAGCGGCTGTTTTCAGAGGTACGTGTGTGCGCTGTGTGTTTGTGTTGACACTGTGAAACCAAGCAAGCT
TACCAGTTTCAGGAAATATTTTGTCTTCTCACTGGCTCAGAAAGCTCTCAAAGTACCTGGTCCCTGAAGCTTCTCAT
CTGTTAAATAGAGACGAGAGAGGTTCTTAAATTTAACTGGTGACAAAACAAAAGAAAAGAAATCGATTTTGTCTTGC
GTGTTTGTGTGTTTAAATAATAATTCATATTTGCATACAGAGGCTCGCTTCTGAGAGCTTGGAGATCGTGTCTCTCT
TCACTCTCCGGGTGAATGCTGGCGCATGCTACCTCTTCAAGGAGGGAAGGGGATTGAACATGGCTAACACTCTCAA
GTACACAGCGTAACGACAAAGTATTTTAAAGCCTTGGTATGTTGTTTAAATTTATAGGTGGTGATTTCTTATGTT
CTTTTGGGTAGACATAGTATACACTCAGATGTAATGTGTAATCCTTGTAGTGCATGTCTACAGATAGACTGCTATT
CAGAGAGGATATCTTCCACATAACAATTTAAAAACTATTAAATCAGATATGATATGCAATGACTTGTGTAGAGGTGG
ATTAACGCTGCTGCTTAACTAGTTTGTCTTCCAATATGGCTTCGTATCCAGAAGCCCTGACTAGTGGAGATGAGAAAGATT
TCAAACCTGCTGCTGCTACACTACCAGCAACTAGGCTTGTGATCAGAAATGAATGATCCCAAGAACTACTTGACCAAG
TGTTGTTTGTGTGCTCGATTGTAGATGTGGCTTCTCTCCCTCTGAGACTGTTGATGTATGAGTGTGAAGAAGTTACA
GAACACAGCTCAGATTTTACGGTAACCTTCCCTCTGCCACACTGTAGAGTTTCAAGATGTTCACTGATAGTGTCTT
TCTGTAAGGATGTGTTAAATATAGCAGTCTTTTAAAGATTATGCACTTCTCATTTATTGTTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTTA
AGTCAGCGCGGTAAACAGGTTTCATATGATTTTCCAGTGTAAATCTCATACCTATGCCCTTTTGGAAAGCTCCATCT
TGAACATTAAGTAAGAGAGCTATAAATTCCTTATCTTAAAGTTTCACTTCTTATGAGAGTAATGATTA
AATTTTAAAACTCATGAAAAATAAAGTGGATTAAATTAAGAGATC

FIGURE 29

Rat 29x protein

ARLPAPAHARQQPLLGGPEPGSSARVPVPGVASRRQPRGGKPPSGDGLSEGPSRPLLHARGEAGLHROSGRVPHTGTAY
FADEPTEAQAQPGGFCVSPSLGLVRNPACATRTPGSLPLSPSAQPRTLWPTPPAGPSSRMVARNQVAADNAISPASEPRR
RPEPSSSSSSSSPAAPARPRPCPVVPAAPGDTHFRTRFSHSDYRRITRTSALLDACGFWYWGPLSVHGAHERLRAEPVGT
FLVRDSRQRCNCFALSVKMSAGTTSIRVHFQAGRFLHDSRETDFCLFELLEHYVAAPRRMLGAPLRQRRVRPLQELCRQ
RIVAAGVRENLRARILNPLVRLDYLSFFPQI

Rat 29x DNA (coding: 433-1071)

GCACGGCTCCCGGCGCCGGAGCATCGCGACAGCAGCCCCCTCTCCGGCCCTGAGCCCGGATCGTCCGCCCGGGTTCC
AGTTCGCCGCGTGGCCACTAGCGCGCAGCCGAGGCGGCAAGCCACCCAGCGGGGACGGCCTGGAGTCGGGCCCTCTC
CAGCGCCCTCTTCCACGCGCGCGGGAGGCGAGGCTCCACCGCCAGTCTGGAAGGTTCCACATACAGGAACGGCTAC
TTCCGAGATGAGCCACCGAGGCTCAGGCTCCGGGCGGATTCTGGGTGTACCCCTCGCTCCTTGGGGTCCGCTGGCGGG
CTGTGCCACCCGAGCGCCGGCTCACTGCCTCTGTCTCCCCATCAGCGAGCCCCGGAGCGTATGGCCACCCCTCCAG
CTGCCCTCTCAGTAGGATGGTAGCAGTAACAGGTGGCAGCGACAATGCGATCTCCCGGGATCAGAGCCCCGACGG
CGGCCAGAGCCATCTCGTCTCTGCTTCTGCTCTCGCGCGCGCCCGGGCGCTCCCGGCCCTCGCCGGTGGTCCCGGC
CCCGGCTCCGGCGACACTCACTTCCGCACCTTCCGCTCCCACTCTGATTACCGGGCGCATCAGCGGACACAGCGCTCTCC
TGGACGCTCGGCTTCTACTGGGAGCCCTGAGCGTGATGGGGCGCAGCAAGGCTGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTGGGCAACC
TTC TTGGTGCGCGACGTGCCAGCGGAAC TGTCTTCGCGCTCAGCGTGAAGATGGCTTCGGGCCCCACAGCACTTGG
TGTGCACTTCCAGGCGCGCGCTTCCACCTGGAAGCGCAGCGCGAGACCTTCGACTGCCTCTTCGAGCTGCTGGAGCACT
ACGTGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCATGTTGGGGGCCCTGCGCCAGCGCGCGGTGCGGGCGCTGCAAGGAGCTGTGCGCCAG
CGCATCGTGCCCGCGTGGGTGCGGAGAACCTGGCAGCATCCCTCTTAACCCGGTACTCCGTAACCTACCTAGTTCCTT
CCCCCTTCAGATCTGACCGGTGCGCGCGTGGCGCAGCATTAAGTGGGAGCGCTTATTATTTCTATTATTAAATTATT
ATTATTATTTCTGGAACACAGTGGGAGCCCTCCCCGCTAGGTGCGAGGAGTGGGTGTGGAGGTGAGATGCTCCCACT
TCTGGCTGGAGACCTTATCCGCTCTCGGGGGGCTCCCTCCTGGTGTCTCCCTCCCGGTCCCGCTGGTGTGAGCAGT
TGTGTCTGGGCGCAGGACCTGAACCTCCAGCGCTACCTCTCATGTTTACATGTTCCAGATATCTTTGCACAAACGAGGG
TGGGGGAGGGTCTCTGGCTTCAATTTTCTGCTGTGAGAATATTCTATTTTATATTTTACATCCAGTTTAGATAATAAA
CTTTATTATGAAAGTTTTTTTTTAAAGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 50

Rat 25r DNA (coding 130- J8)

GGCAGCGCTCCCGGCCCGGAGCATGCGGACAGCAGCCCCGGAACCCAGCCGCGCGCCCGGGTCCCGCCGCCAGC
GCAGCCCCGGAGCTATGCCCCACCCCTCCAGCTGGCCCTCGAGTAGGATGGTAGCAGTAACAGGTGGCAGCCGACA
ATCGGATCTCCCGGCATCAGAGCCCCGACGGCGCCAGAGCCATCCTCGTCTCGTCTTCGTCTCCGCCGGCCCGCG
GCGCGTCCCCGGCCCTGCCCGGTGGTCCGGCCCGGCTCCGGGCGACACTCACTCCGCACCTTCCGCTCCCACTCTGA
TTACCGGCGCATCAGCGGCCAGCGCTCTCCTGGACGCTGCGGCTTCTACTGGGGACCCCTGAGCGTCATGGGGCGC
ACGAACGGCTGCGTGCCGAGCCCGTGGGACCTTCTTGGTGCGGACAGTCCGACAGGGAACTGCTTCTTCGCGCTCAGC
GTGAAGATGGCTTCGGGCCCCACGAGCATTCTGTGCACCTCCAGGCCGCGCGCTTCCACTGGACGGCAGCCGCGAGAC
CTTCGACTGCTCTTCGAGCTGCTGGAGCACTACGTGGCGGCGCCGCGCGCATGTTGGGGGCCCACTGCGCCAGCGCC
CGCTGCGGCCGCTGCAGGAGCTGTGCGCCAGCGCATCGTGGCCGCGGTGGTCCGAGAACCTGGCACGATCCCTCTT
AACCCGCTACTCCGTGACTACCTGAGTTCTTCCCTTCCAGATCTGACCGGCTGCGCGCTGCCCGCAGCATTAAGTGG
GAGCGCTTATTATTCTTATTATTAATTATTATTATTTCTGGAACCACTGGGAGCCCTCCCGCTAGGTCGGAGG
GACTGGGTGGAGGGTGAGATGCTCCCACTTCTGGCTGGAGACTTATCCGCGCTCTCGGGGGGCGCTCCCGCTCTGGT
GCTCCCTCCCGGTCCCGCTGTTGTAGCAGCTTGTGTCTGGGGCCAGGACTGAACTCCACGCTACCTCTCCATGTTA
CATGTTCCCACTATCTTTGCACAAACAGGGGTGGGGAGGCTCTCGCTTCATTTTTCTGCTGJGAGAATATTCAT
TTTATATTTTACATCCAGTTTAGATAATAAACTTTATATGAAAGTTTTTTTTTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

FIGURE 31

0400192.092199

Rat 5p protein
MPSQMEHAMETMMLTFHRFAGEKNYLTKEDLRVLMEREFPGFLENQKDFLAVDKIMKDLQCRDGKVGFSLSLVAGLI
IACNDYFVVMKQKK

Rat 5p DNA (coding: 52-339)
CTTCCAAAGACTGCAGCGCCTCAGGGCCCAGGTTTCAACAGATTCTTCAAAATGCCATCCCAAATGGAGCATGCCATGGA
AACCATGATGCTTACATTTACAGSTTTGCAGGGGAAAAAACTACTTGACAAAGGAGGACCTGAGAGTGCTCATGGAAA
GGGAGTTCCTGGGTTTTTGGAAAATCAAAAGGACCCCTCTGGCTGTGGACAAAATATGAAAGACCTGGACCAGTGCCGA
GATGAAAAGTGGGCTTCCAGAGCTTTCTATCACTAGTGGCGGGGCTCATCATTGCATGCAATGACTATTTTGTAGTACA
CATCAAGCAGAAGAAGTAGGCCAATGGAGCCCTGGTACCCACACCTTGATGCGTCCTCCTCCATGGGGTCAACTGAGGA
ATCTGCCCCACTGCTTCTCTGTGAGCAGATCAGGACCTTAGGAAATGTGCAAAATAACATCCAACTCCAATTGACAAGCA
GAGAAAGAAAAGTTAATCCAATGACAGAGGAGCTTTCGAGTTTTATATTGTTTGATCCGGTTGCCCTCAATAAGAAAG
TCTTTTTTTTTAAGTTCGAAAAA

FIGURE 32

Rat 7q protein

MAYAYLFKYIIIGDTGVGKSCLLLQFTDKRFQPVHDLTIGVEFGARMITIDGKQIKLQIWDTAGQESFRSITRSYYRGAA
GALLVYDITRRDFTFNHLTTWLEDARQHSNSNMVIMLIGNKSDLESRRVKKKEGEAFAREHGLIFMETSAKTASNVEEAF
INTAKEIYEKIQEGVFDINNEANGIKIGPQHAATNASHGGNQGGQQAGGGCC

Rat 7q DNA (coding 1-639)

ATGGCGTACGCCATATCTCTTCAAGTACATCATCGGCGACACAGGTGTGGTAAATCGTGCTTATTGCTACAGTTTAC
AGACAAGAGGTTTCAGCCGGTGCATGACCTCACAAATTGGTGTAGAGTTTGGTGCTCGAATGATAACCATTTCATGGGAAAC
AGATAAACTCCAGATCTGGGATACAGCAGGGCAGGAGTCCCTTTCGTTCTATCACAAGGTATATTACAGAGGTGCAGCG
GGGGCTTTACTAGTGATGATATTACAAGGAGAGACACGTTCAACCACCTTGACAACCTGGTTAGAAGACGCCCGTCAGCA
TTCCAATTCCAACATGGTCATCATGCTTATTGGAAATAAAGTGACTAGAACTAGAGAGAAGTAAAAAGGAAGAAG
GTGAAGCTTTTGACGAGAGCATGGACTTATCTTCATGGAACTCTGCCAAGACTGCTTCTAATGTAGAGGAGGCATTT
ATTAACACAGCAAAAGAAATTTATGAAAAAATCCAAGAAAGGGCTCTTGACATTAAATAGAGCAAAACGGCATCAAAAT
TGGCCCTCAGCATGCTGCTACCAATGCATCTCAGGAGGCAACCAAGGAGGGCAGCAGGCAGGGGAGGCTGCTGCTGA

FIGURE 33

Rat 19r protein

MVLLKEYRVLVPSVDEYQVGQLYSVAEASKNETGGGEGVEVLVNEPYEKODGEKGQYTHKIYHLQSKVPTFVRMLAPEG
ALNIHEKAWNAYPYCRTVITNEYMKEDFLIKIETWHKPDLTQENVHKLEPAWKHVEAIYIDIADRSQVLSKDYKAEED
PAKFKSIKTGRGPLGNWQKQELVNQKDCPYMCAYKLVTVKFKWWLQNKVENFIHKQEKRLFTNFHRQLFCWLDKWKVOLT
MDDIRRMEEETKRQLDEMQRKDPVKGMTADD

Rat 19r DNA (coding 1-816)

ATGGTGCTGCTCAAGGAATATCGGGTCATCTGCCTGTGCTGTAGATGAGTATCAAGTGGGGCAGCTGTACTCTGTGGC
TGAAGCCAGTAAATGAAACTGGTGGTGGGGAAGTGTGGAGGTCTGTGTAACGAGCCCTACGAGAAGGATGATGGCG
AGAAAGGCCAGTACACACACAAGATCTACCACTTACAGAGCAAAGTTCCACGTTTGTTCGAATGCTGGCCCCAGAAAGC
GCCCTGAATATACATGAGAAAGCCTGGAATGCCTACCCCTTACTGCAGAACCGTTATTACAAATGAGTACATGAAGGAAGA
CTTTCTCATTAAATTTGAAACCTGGCACAAGCCAGACCTTGGCACCCAGGAGAATGTGCATAAACTGGAGCCTGAGGCAT
GGAACATGTGGAAGCTATATATATAGACATCGCTGATCGAAGCCAACTTACGCAAGGATTACAAGGCAGAGGAAGAC
CCAGCAAAATTTAAATCTATCAAAACAGGACGAGGACCATTTGGGCCCGAATTGGAAGCAAGAACTTGTCAATCAGAAGGA
CTGCCCATATATGTGTGCATACAACTGGTTACTGTCAAGTTCAGTGTGGGGCTTGCAGAAACAAGTGGAAAACTTTA
TACATAAGCAAGAGAAGCCTCTGTTTACAACTTTCACAGGCAGTGTTCTGTTGGCTTGATAAATGGGTTGATCTGACT
ATGGATGACATTCGAGGATGGAAGAAGAGACGAAGAGACAGCTGGATGAGATGAGACAAAAGGACCCCGTGAAAGGAAT
GACAGCAGATGACTAG

FIGURE 34

Monkey KchI4c (jlkxa053c02) DNA sequence (CD: 122-811)

CGCTCTCCTCCTCCCCCTTCTCTAGCAGTAGCCTTCTTAATGTAGTTTAATGGCTTTACAAGAAAGCCAGGCAGAGGAG
 CACTTCTCAGTGGCTGTGGTGGGACCATGACCTAGCTGACCATGAACCTTGAAGGGCTTGAATGATAGCAGTTCTGATC
 GTCATTGTGCTTTTGTGTAATATTGGAACAGTTTGGGCTGATTGAAGCAGGTTTGAAGACAGCGTGGAAAGATGAAT
 GGAGATGGCCACTGTGAGGCATCGGCCCTGAGGCCCTTGAGCTTCTGGAAGCCCAGAGCAAAATTTACCAAGAAAGAGCTTC
 AGATCCTTTACAGAGGATTTAAGAACGAATGCCCCAGTGGTGTGTTTAATGAAGAAACCTTCAAGAGAGATTCTACGCGAG
 TTCCTTCCACAGGAGACTCTACACATATGACATTTTCTGTCAATGCGCTTGAATAGGACCAATGGAGCGTGTGAG
 TTTTCAGAGATTTCACAAAGTCTTTTCATTTTCTCGGGGACATACAGAAACCTCAATTGGCATTAACTCTGT
 ATGATATAAATAAGATGGCTACATCACTAAAGAGGAATGCTTGATATAATGAAGCAATATACGACATGATGGGTAATA
 TGTACATATCTCTCTCCAAAGAGATGCACCCAGACACACGCTGAACACATTTTTCAGAAAATGACAAAAATAAAGA
 TGGGGTGTGTACCATAGATGAGTTTCAATGAAAGCTGCCAAAGAGTGAATAATGCGCTCCATGCGAGCTCTTTGAAAG
 ATGTGATTTAACTTGTCAACTAGATCTGAAATCCAACAGACAAATGTGAACATTTCTACCACCTTAAAGTCGGAGCTAC
 CACTTTTAGCATAGATTGCTCAGCTTGACACTGAAGCATATTATGCAAAACAGCTTTGTTTTAATATAAGCAATCCCA
 AAGATTGAGTCTTCTCAGTTATAAATTGTCATCTTTCCATAATGCCACTGAGTTCATGGGATGTTCTAACTCATTTCA
 TACTCTGTAATATTCAAAGTAATAGAATCTGGCATATAGTTTTATTGATTCCTTAGCCATGGGATTATTGAGGCTTTC
 ACATATCAGTGATTTAAAAATACCAGTGTTTTTTGCTACTCATTGTATGTATTGAGTCCCTAGGATTTTGAATGGTTTTT
 TAATATACTGACATCTGCATTTAATTTCCAGAAATTAATTAATTTTCACTGCTGAATGCTGTAATCCATTTATATACT
 TTAAGTAAACAAATAAGATTACTACAATTAACACATAGTCCAGTTTCTATGGCCTTCACTTCCACCTTCTATTAGAA
 ATTAATTTTATCTGGTATTTTAAACATTTAAAAATTTATCATCAGATATCAGCATATGCCTAATATGCCTAATGAAAC
 TTAATAAGCATTTAATTTTCCATCATACATTATAGTCAAGGCCATATATACTATATATAATTTTGATTTGTTTAACTCTTA
 CAGGCTGTTTTCCATTTGATCATCAAGTGGAAAGTTCAAGACGGCATCAACAAAAACAAAGATGTTTACAGCATATGCA
 AGGTCACAGGATCTATCTCCAGCATATGCTTAATGCTTAATACAGACTATCTTACAGCATTAAGGCCAATCTCTC
 CTCCTTCCCTGACTTCTTACAGCATGTTATATACAGGCTTACAGGACAAGAAACCTTGAATACCCACTGTCT
 ACTAGGACAACAAACAGCAGCAAGCAAAATCACTTTGAAGCAACAGTGGTTCATTACATTGACAACACTACACAGAT
 TCAGTAGAAAAATAGTCTCAACAACTAATCCAGATTACAATATGATTTAGTGCACTCAAAAAATCCAACAAATTCAGATT
 ATTTTTAATCACTCAGCCCAACTGTAAAGTGGCCACATTACTAAAGACACACACATCGCCCTGTTTTGTAGAAATAT
 CACAAGACCAAGAGGCTACAGAGGAGGAATTTGCACTGTCTTTGCAACATAAATCAGGTATCTATTCTGTGTAG
 AGATAGGATGTTGAAGCTGCGCTGCTATCACCAGTGAGAAATTAAGAGTAGTACAATACATGTACACTGAAATTTGCC
 ATCGCGTGTGTTGTAACTCAATGTGCACATTTTGTATTCAAAAGAAAAAATAAAGCAAAATAAATGTTTATAAC
 TCTAAAAAATAAAAAAATAA

Monkey KchI4c protein sequence

MNLEGLMIAVLIVLIVFLVKLEQGLIEAGLEDSVEDELEMATVVRHPEALELLEAQSKETKKELQILYRGFKNEPCSP
 VVNEETFKELIVSQFPQSDSTTYAHFLNADFDTDHNGAVSFEDFKGLSILLRGTVQKLAFAFLNDINKDGYITKEEM
 LDMKATYMMGRCTFYVLIKEDAPRQHVFETFPQMDKDKGVVITDEFIESQCKDENIMRQWLFEVNV.

FIGURE 35

Monkey KChIP4d (j1kx015b10) DNA sequence (CD:64-816)

GTGCAGACAGCGCCCTGGCGGTGGACTCCTGAGTCTTACTCTGCACCTCGTGGTCCCCAGACATGAATGTGAGGAGAGT
GGAAAGCATTTTCGGCTCAGCTGGAGGAGGCCAGCTCCACAGGCGGTTTCTGTATGCTCAGAACAGCCAAAGCGCAGCA
TTAAAGAGCGGCTCATGAAGCTCTTGCCCTGCTCAGCTGCCAAACATCGTCTCTGCTATTCAAAACAGCGTGGAGAT
GAATCTGGAGATGGCCACTGTGAGGCATCGGCTGAGGCCCTTGAGCTTCTGGAAAGCCAGAGCAAAATTTACCAAGAAAGA
GCTTCAGATCCTTTACAGAGGATTTAAGAACGAATGCCCGAGTGGTGTGTTAATGAAGAAACCTTCAAGAGATTTACT
CGCAGTTCTTTCCACAGGGAGACTCTACACATATGCACATTTTCTGTTCAATGCGTTTGTATACGGACACACANTGGAGCT
GTGAGTTTCGAGGATTTTCATCAAAAGGCTTTCCATTTTGGCTCCGGGGGACAGTACAGAAACATCAATTTGGCATTAA
TCTGTATGATATAAATAAGATGGCTACATCACTAAGAGGAATGCTTGATATAATGAAGCAATATACGACATGATGG
GTAATCTGACATATCCTGCTCAAGAGAGATGCACCCAGACACACAGCTCGAAGACATTTTTCAGAAATGGACAAAAAT
AAAGATGGGTTGTACCATGATGAGTTCATTGAAAGCTGCCAAAGATGAACACATAATGCCCTCCATGCAAGCTCTT
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Monkey KChIP4d protein sequence

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FIGURE 36

Alignment of monkey KChIP4

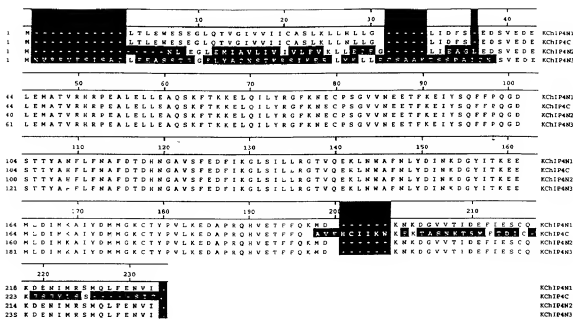
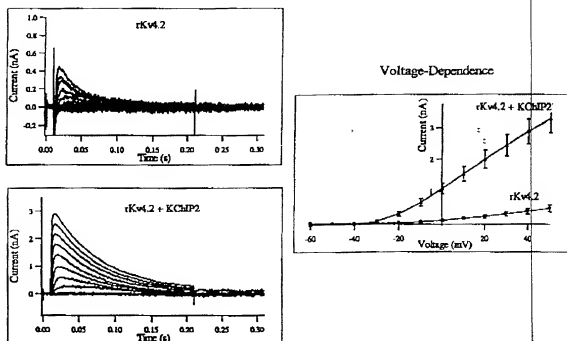


FIGURE 37

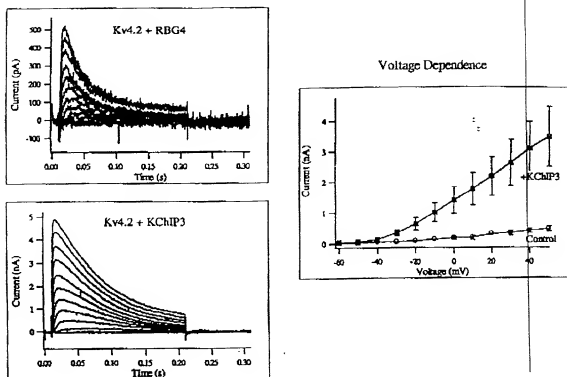
KChIP2 Expression Alters Kv4.2 Current



Current Parameter	CHO	
	rKv4.2	rKv4.2 + KChIP2
Peak Current (nA/cell, at 50 mV)	0.51 ± 0.098	3.3 ± 0.45
Peak Current Density (pA/pF, at 50 mV)	18.6 ± 2.8	196.6 ± 26.6
Inactivation time constant (ms, at 50 mV)	28.47 ± 3.5	95.14 ± 8.3
Recovery from Inactivation time constant (ms, at -80 mV)	257.9	49.5
Activation $V_{1/2}$ (mV)	20.5	-2.2
Steady-state Inactivation $V_{1/2}$ (mV)	-47.1	-45.7

FIGURE 38

KChIP3 Expression Alters Kv4.2 Current



Current Parameter	CHO	
	rKv4.2 +RBG4	rKv4.2 +KChIP3
Peak Current (nA/cell, at 50 mV)	0.46 ± 0.084	3.5 ± 0.99
Peak Current Density (pA/pF, at 50 mV)	29.7 ± 11.2	161.7 ± 21.8
Inactivation time constant (ms, at 50 mV)	29.5 ± 9.5	67.2 ± 14.1
Recovery from Inactivation time constant (ms, at -80 mV)	435.9	130.8
Activation $V_{1/2}$ (mV)	4.1	6.1

FIGURE 39

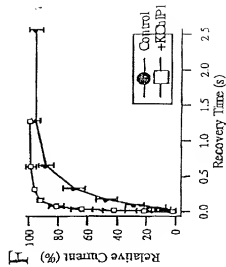
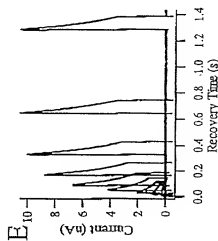
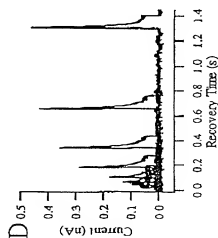
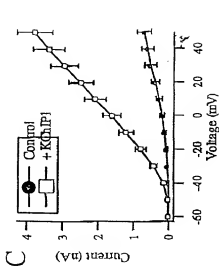
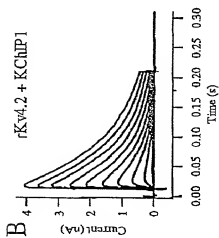
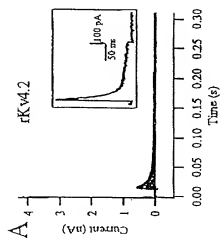


FIGURE 40

Attorney's

Docket

Number MNI-069CP

Declaration, Petition and Power of Attorney

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS

the specification of which

(check one)

X is attached hereto.

was filed on _____ as _____

Application Serial No. _____

and was amended on _____
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

This application in part discloses and claims subject matter disclosed in my earlier filed application(s), as follows:

X Serial No.60/110,033, filed November 25, 1998 ;
Serial No.60/109,333, filed November 20, 1998
Serial No.60/110,277, filed November 30, 1998 , as to which I claim priority
benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e).

X Serial No.09/298,731, filed April 23, 1999 ;
Serial No.09/350,614, filed July 9, 1999 ;
Serial No.09/350,874, filed July 9, 1999 , as to which I claim priority
benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56, including all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

AS TO PARENT APPLICATION:

As to the subject matter of this application which is common to said earlier application, I do not know and do not believe that the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof, or more than one year prior to said earlier application, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to said earlier application; that the common subject matter has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of said earlier application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to said earlier application; and

As to applications for patents or inventor's certificate or PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America, on the common subject matter, filed in or designating any country foreign to the United States of America, prior to said earlier application by me or my legal representatives or assigns,

Check one:

☒ no such applications have been filed.

☐ such applications have been filed as follows

EARLIEST FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID EARLIER U.S. APPLICATION

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing (month,day,year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 USC 119
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ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID EARLIER U.S. APPLICATION

AS TO THIS APPLICATION:

As to the subject matter of this application which is not common to said earlier application, I do not know and do not believe that the same was ever known or used in the United States of America before my or our invention thereof or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before my or our invention thereof, or more than one year prior to this application, or in public use or on sale in the United States of America more than one year prior to this application; that said non-common subject matter has not been patented or made the subject of an inventor's certificate issued before the date of this application in any country foreign to the United States of America on an application filed by me or my legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to this application; and

As to applications for patents or inventor's certificate or PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America, on said non-common subject matter, filed in or designating any country foreign to the United States of America, prior to this application by me or my legal representatives or assigns,

Check one:

☒ no such applications have been filed.

☐ such applications have been filed as follows

EARLIEST FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing (month,day,year)	Priority Claimed Under 35 USC 119
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ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION

CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

60/110,033
(Application Serial No.)

November 25, 1998
(Filing Date)

60/109,333
(Application Serial No.)

November 20, 1998
(Filing Date)

60/110,277
(Application Serial No.)

November 30, 1998
(Filing Date)

CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF U.S. PATENT APPLICATION(S)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any United States patent application(s) listed below.

09/298,731
(Application Serial No.)

April 23, 1999
(Filing Date)

09/350,614
(Application Serial No.)

July 9, 1999
(Filing Date)

09/350,874
(Application Serial No.)

July 9, 1999
(Filing Date)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

W. Hugo Liepmann	Reg. No. 20,407	Catherine J. Kara	Reg. No. 41,106
James E. Cockfield	Reg. No. 19,162	Faustino A. Lichauco	Reg. No. 41,942
Thomas V. Smurzynski	Reg. No. 24,798	Jeanne M. DiGiorgio	Reg. No. 41,710
Ralph A. Loren	Reg. No. 29,325	Megan E. Williams	Reg. No. 43,270
Giulio A. DeConti, Jr.	Reg. No. 31,503	Nicholas P. Triano III	Reg. No. 36,397
Ann Lamport Hammitte	Reg. No. 34,858	Peter C. Lauro	Reg. No. 32,360
Elizabeth A. Hanley	Reg. No. 33,505	Reza Mollaaghababa	Reg. No. 43,810
Amy E. Mandragouras	Reg. No. 36,207	John L. Welch	Reg. No. 28,129
Anthony A. Laurentano	Reg. No. 38,220	Timothy J. Douros	Reg. No. 41,716
Jane E. Remillard	Reg. No. 38,872	DeAnn F. Smith	Reg. No. 36,683
Jeremiah Lynch	Reg. No. 17,425	William D. DeVaul	Reg. No. 42,483
Kevin J. Canning	Reg. No. 35,470	David J. Ridders	Reg. No. 43,882
David A. Lane, Jr.	Reg. No. 39,261	Chi Suk Kim	Reg. No. 42,728

all of: LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, LLP, 28 State Street, Boston, MA 02109

and to: Jean M. Silveri	Reg. No. 39,030	Cynthia Kanik	Reg. No. 37,320
Mark F. Boshar	Reg. No. 35,456	Theodore Allen	Reg. No. 41,578

of: Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 75 Sidney Street, Cambridge, MA 02139

Send Correspondence to Amy E. Mandragouras at **Customer Number 000959** whose address is:

Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, 28 State Street, Boston, MA 02109

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

Amy E. Mandragouras, (617) 227-7400

Wherefore I petition that letters patent be granted to me for the invention or discovery described and claimed in the attached specification and claims, and hereby subscribe my name to said specification and claims and to the foregoing declaration, power of attorney, and this petition.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor Kenneth Rhodes	
Inventor's signature	Date
Residence 808 Atkinson Circle, Neshanic Station, NJ 08853	
Citizenship U.S.	
Post Office Address (if different)	

Full name of second inventor, if any Wenqian An	
Inventor's signature	Date
Residence 1500 Worcester Rd. Apt. #212, Framingham, MA 01702	
Citizenship U.S.	
Post Office Address (if different)	

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the application of: Kenneth Rhodes *et al.*

Serial No.: N/A

Filed: Herewith

For: *METHODS FOR TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR
DISORDERS*

Attorney Docket No.: MNI-069CP

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Sequence Listing
Washington, D.C. 20231

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR DISKETTE CONTAINING SEQUENCE LISTING

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a diskette which contains a computer readable form of the Sequence Listing for the patent application filed herewith. The Sequence Listing complies with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 1.821. The material on this diskette is identical in substance to the sequence listing appearing on pages 1-92 of the Sequence Listing which is submitted herewith, as required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f). The computer readable form of the Sequence Listing contained on the enclosed diskette is understood to comply with the requirements of § 1.824(d).

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL 266 739 835 US

Date of Deposit September 21, 1999

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231

Signature

Nelson Barros

NELSON BARROS
Please Print Name of Person Signing

LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, LLP
Attorneys at Law

By 

Amy E. Mandragouras

Reg. No. 36,207

28 State Street

Boston, MA 02109

Telephone: 617-227-7400

Facsimile: 617-742-4214

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Rhodes, Kenneth
An, Wenqian

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 Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg
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 Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly
 85 90 95
 Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro
 100 105 110
 His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp
 115 120 125
 Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr Ala Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg Trp Thr Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met
 165 170 175
 Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp Val Phe Phe
 195 200 205
 Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu Asp Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Leu Glu Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Leu Gln Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Gln Asn Val Met
 245

<210> 5

<211> 1907

<212> DNA

<213> Mus musculus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (477)..(1124)

<400> 5

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cgggcgaggc gcagctcccg caccgcacgc ggcgcgggct cggcagcctc ggccgtgcgg 120

gcacgcggc cccgtgtcca acatcaggca ggctttgggg ctgggggctc gggcctcgga 180
 gaagccagtg gcccggtcgt gtgcccgac cggggggcgc ctgtgaaggc tcccgcgagc 240
 ctctggccct gggagtcagt gcatgtgect ggctgaagaa ggcagcagcc acgagctcca 300
 ggcgcccccg ccccaagttt totgaatacc aagctgcagg cgagctgctc ggggcttttt 360
 tgctttctcg cttttcctct cctccaattc aaagtgggca atccacaccg atttcttttc 420
 agggggagga agagacaggc cctggggtcc caagacgcac acaagtcttc gctgcc atg 479

Met
1

ggg gcc gtc atg ggc act ttc tcc tcc ctg cag acc aaa caa agg cga 527
 Gly Ala Val Met Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg Arg
 5 10 15

ccc tct aaa gac aag att gag gat gag cta gag atg acc atg gtt tgc 575
 Pro Ser Lys Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val Cys
 20 25 30

cac cgg cct gag gga ctg gag cag ctt gag gca cag acg aac ttc acc 623
 His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr
 35 40 45

aag aga gaa ctg caa gtc ttg tac cgg gga ttc aaa aac gag tgc cct 671
 Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro
 50 55 60 65

agc ggt gtg gtc aat gaa gaa aca ttc aag cag atc tac gct cag ttt 719
 Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe
 70 75 80

ttc cct cac gga gat gcc agc aca tat gca cat tac ctc ttc aat gcc 767
 Phe Pro His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala
 85 90 95

ttc gac acc acc cag aca ggc tct gta aag ttc gag gac ttt gtg act 815
 Phe Asp Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr
 100 105 110

gct ctg tog att tta ctg aga ggg aca gtc cat gaa aaa cta agg tgg 863
 Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg Trp
 115 120 125

acg ttt aat ttg tat gac atc aat aaa gac ggc tac ata aac aaa gag 911
 Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu
 130 135 140 145

gag atg atg gac ata gtc aaa gcc atc tat gac atg atg ggg aaa tac 959
 Glu Met Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr
 150 155 160

acc tat cct gtg ctc aaa gag gac act ccc agg cag cat gtg gat gtc 1007
 Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp Val
 165 170 175

ttc ttc cag aaa atg gat aaa aat aaa gat ggc att gta acg tta gat 1055
 Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu Asp
 180 185 190

gaa ttt ctt gaa tca tgt cag gag gat gac aac atc atg aga tct cta 1103
 Glu Phe Leu Glu Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Leu
 195 200 205

cag ctg ttc caa aat gtc atg taactgagga cactggccat tctgctctca 1154
 Gln Leu Phe Gln Asn Val Met
 210 215

gagacactga caaacacott aatgccctga tctgccottg ttccaatttt acacaccaac 1214

tcttgggaca gaaatacctt ttacactttg gaagaattct ctgctgaaga cttttotaca 1274

aacctggcac cactgtggct tgtctctgag ggacgagcgg agatccgact ttgttttgga 1334

agcatgcccc totcttcattg ctgctgccct gtggaaggcc cctctgcttg agcttaatca 1394

atagtgcaca gttttatgct tacacatata cccaactcac tgctccaag tcaggcagac 1454

tctgatgaat ctgagccaaa tgtgcaccat cctccgatgg cctcccaagc caatgtgcct 1514

gcttctcttc ctctgtgtgg aagaaagagt gttctacgga acaattagag cttaccatga 1574

aaatatgtgg agaggcagca cctaacacat gtagaatagg actgaattat taagcatggt 1634

gatatcagat gatgcaaat gcccatgtca tttttttcaa aggtaggggac aaatgattct 1694

cccacactag cacctgtggt catagagcaa gtctcttaac atgccagaa ggggaaccac 1754

tgtccagtgg tctatccctc ctctccatcc cctgctcaaa ccagcactg catgtccctc 1814

caagaaggtc cagaatgctt gcgaaacgct gtacttttat accctgttct aatcaataaa 1874

cagaactatt tcgtaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1907

<210> 6

<211> 216

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 6

Met Gly Ala Val Met Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg
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Arg Pro Ser Lys Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val
 20 25 30

Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe
 35 40 45

Thr Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys
 50 55 60

Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln
 65 70 75 80

Phe Phe Pro His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn
 85 90 95

Ala Phe Asp Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val
 100 105 110

Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg
 115 120 125

Trp Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys
 130 135 140

Glu Glu Met Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp
 165 170 175

Val Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu
 180 185 190

Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser
 195 200 205

Leu Gln Leu Phe Gln Asn Val Met
 210 215

<210> 7
 <211> 1534
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (31)..(711)

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 Met Gly Ala Val Met Gly Thr Phe
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tcg tcc ctg cag acc aaa caa agg cga ccc tct aaa gac atc gcc tgg 102
 Ser Ser Leu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg Arg Pro Ser Lys Asp Ile Ala Trp
 10 15 20

tgg tat tac cag tat cag aga gac aag atc gag gat gat ctg gag atg 150
 Trp Tyr Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Arg Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Asp Leu Glu Met
 25 30 35 40

acc atg gtt tgc cat cgg cct gag gga ctg gag cag ctt gag gca cag 198
 Thr Met Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln
 45 50 55

acg aac ttc acc aag aga gaa ctg caa gtc ctt tac cgg gga ttc aaa 246
 Thr Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys
 60 65 70

aac gag tgc ccc agt ggt gtg gtt aac gaa gag aca ttc aag cag atc 294
 Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile
 75 80 85

tac gct cag ttt ttc cct cat gga gat gcc agc aca tac gca cat tac 342
 Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr
 90 95 100

ctc ttc aat gcc ttc gac acc acc cag aca ggc tct gta aag ttc gag 390
 Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu
 105 110 115 120

gac ttt gtg act gct ctg tcg att tta ctg aga gga acg gtc cat gaa 438
 Asp Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu
 125 130 135

aaa ctg agg tgg acg ttt aat ttg tac gac atc aat aaa gac ggc tac 486
 Lys Leu Arg Trp Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr
 140 145 150

ata aac aaa gag gag atg atg gac ata gtg aaa gcc atc tat gac atg 534
 Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met
 155 160 165

atg ggg aaa tac acc tat cct gtg ctc aaa gag gac act ccc agg cag 582
 Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln
 170 175 180

cac gtg gac gtc ttc ttc cag aaa atg gat aaa aat aaa gat ggc att 630
 His Val Asp Val Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile
 185 190 195 200

gta acg tta gac gaa ttt ctc gag tcc tgt cag gag gat gac aac atc 678
 Val Thr Leu Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile
 205 210 215

atg agg tct cta cag ctg ttc caa aat gtc atg taactgagga cactggccat 731
 Met Arg Ser Leu Gln Leu Phe Gln Asn Val Met
 220 225

cctgctctca gagacactga caaacacctc aatgccctga tctgcccttg ttccagtttt 791

acacatcaac tctcgggaca gaaatacctt ttacactttg gaagaattct ctgctgaaga 851

ctttctacaa aacctggcac cgcgtggctc agtctctgat tgccaactct tctctccctcc 911

tctctcttag agggacgagc tgaatccga agttgtttt ggaagcatgc ccatctctcc 971

atgctgtctc tgccctgttg aaggccctc tgcttgagct taaacagtag tgcacagttt 1031

tctgcgtata cagatcccca actcactgcc tetaagtcag gcagaccctg atcaatctga 1091

accaaatgtg caccatctc cgatggcctc ccaagccaat tgcctgctt ctcttctct 1151

ggtgggaaga aagaacgctc tacagagcac tttagagctta ccatgaaaat actgggagag 1211

gcagcaccta acacatgtag aataggactg aattattaag catggtggtg toagatgatg 1271

caaacagccc atgtcatatt tttccagag gtagggacta ataattctcc cactactaga 1331

cctacgatca tagaacaagt cttttaacac atccaggagg gaaaccgctg ccagtggtc 1391

tatcccttct ctccatcccc tgcctcaaggc cagcaactgca tgtctctccc ggaaggtoca 1451

gaatgcctgt gaaatgctgt aacttttata cctgtgtata atcaataaac agaactattt 1511

cgtacaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa

1534

<210> 8
 <211> 227
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 8
 Met Gly Ala Val Met Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln Thr Lys Gln Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Pro Ser Lys Asp Ile Ala Trp Trp Tyr Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Arg Asp
 20 25 30
 Lys Ile Glu Asp Asp Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu
 35 40 45
 Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg Glu Leu
 50 55 60
 Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro His Gly
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Thr
 100 105 110
 Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile
 115 120 125
 Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg Trp Thr Phe Asn Leu
 130 135 140
 Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met Met Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Val
 165 170 175
 Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp Val Phe Phe Gln Lys
 180 185 190
 Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu
 195 200 205
 Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Leu Gln Leu Phe Gln
 210 215 220
 Asn Val Met
 225

<210> 9
 <211> 1540
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus musculus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (77)..(757)

<400> 9

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acaagtcttc gctgcc atg ggg gcc gtc atg ggc act ttc tcc tcc ctg cag 112

Met Gly Ala Val Met Gly Thr Phe Ser Ser Leu Gln

1

5

10

acc aaa caa agg cga ccc tct aaa gac atc gcc tgg tgg tat tac cag 160

Thr Lys Gln Arg Arg Pro Ser Lys Asp Ile Ala Trp Trp Tyr Tyr Gln

15

20

25

tat cag aga gac aag att gag gat gag cta gag atg acc atg gtt tgc 208

Tyr Gln Arg Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val Cys

30

35

40

cac cgg cct gag gga ctg gag cag ctt gag gca cag acg aac ttc acc 256

His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr

45

50

55

60

aag aga gaa ctg caa gtc ttg tac cgg gga ttc aaa aac gag tgc cct 304

Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro

65

70

75

agc ggt gtg gtc aat gaa gaa aca ttc aag cag atc tac gct cag ttt 352

Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe

80

85

90

ttc cct cac gga gat gcc agc aca tat gca cat tac ctc ttc aat gcc 400

Phe Pro His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala

95

100

105

ttc gac acc acc cag aca ggc tct gta aag ttc gag gac ttt gtg act 448

Phe Asp Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr

110

115

120

gct ctg tcg att tta ctg aga ggg aca gtc cat gaa aaa cta agg tgg 496

Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg Trp

125

130

135

140

acg ttt aat ttg tat gac atc aat aaa gac ggc tac ata aac aaa gag 544

Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu

145

150

155

gag atg atg gac ata gtc aaa gcc atc tat gac atg atg ggg aaa tac 592

Glu Met Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr

160

165

170

acc tat cct gtg etc aaa gag gac act ccc agg cag cat gtg gat gtc 640

Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp Val

175

180

185

ttc ttc cag aaa atg gat aaa aat aaa gat ggc att gta acg tta gat 688

Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu Asp

190

195

200

gaa ttt ctt gaa tca tgt cag gag gat gac aac atc atg aga tct cta 736
 Glu Phe Leu Glu Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Leu
 205 210 215 220

cag ctg ttc caa aat gtc atg taactgagga cactggccat tctgctctca 787
 Gln Leu Phe Gln Asn Val Met
 225

gagacactga caaacacctt aatgccctga tctgcccttg ttccaatttt acacaccaac 847
 tcttgggaca gaaataacctt ttacactttg gaagaattct ctgctgaaga ctttctacaa 907
 aacctggcac cacgtggctc tgtctctgag ggacgagcgg agatccgact ttgttttggga 967
 agcatgcccc tctcttcctg ctgctgccct gtggaaggcc cctctgcttg agcttaataca 1027
 atagtgcaca gttttatgct tacacatatc cccaactcac tgctccaag tcaggcagac 1087
 tctgatgaat ctgagccaaa tgtgcacat cctccgatgg cctcccaagc caatgtgcct 1147
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 aaatattggg agaggcagca cctaacacat gtagaataagg actgaattat taagcatggt 1267
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 cccacactag cacctgtggt catagagcaa gtctcttaac atgcccgaa ggggaaccac 1387
 tgtccagtggt tctatccctc ctctccatcc cctgctcaaa ccagcactg catgtccctc 1447
 caagaaggtc cagaatgcct gcgaaacgct gtacttttat accctgttct aatcaataaa 1507
 cagaactatt tcgtacaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1540

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<211> 227

<212> FRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 10

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 1 5 10 15

Arg Pro Ser Lys Asp Ile Ala Trp Trp Tyr Tyr Gln Tyr Gln Arg Asp
 20 25 30

Lys Ile Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu
 35 40 45

Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg Glu Leu
 50 55 60

Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val
 65 70 75 80

Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro His Gly
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Thr
100 105 110

Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile
115 120 125

Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Arg Trp Thr Phe Asn Leu
130 135 140

Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met Met Asp
145 150 155 160

Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Val
165 170 175

Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Pro Arg Gln His Val Asp Val Phe Phe Gln Lys
180 185 190

Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Ile Val Thr Leu Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu
195 200 205

Ser Cys Gln Glu Asp Asp Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Leu Gln Leu Phe Gln
210 215 220

Asn Val Met
225

<210> 11

<211> 955

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (345)..(953)

<220>

<223> Xaa at position 92 of the corresponding amino acid
sequence may be any amino acid

<400> 11

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tagttctctt ggctagcaga tgtttaggga ctggttaagc ctttgagaaa attaccttag 120
gaaaacgggg aaataaaagc aaagattacc atgaattgca agattacctt gcaattgcaa 180
ggtaggagga gagaggtgga gggcggagta gacaggaggg agggagaaa tgagaggaag 240
ctaggctggt ggaataaacc ctgcacttgg aacagcggca aagaagcgcg attttccagc 300
tttaaatgcc tgcccgcgtt ctgcttgctt acccggaac ggag atg ttg acc cag 356
Met Leu Thr Gln
1

ggc gag tct gaa ggg ctc cag acc ttg ggg ata gta gtg gtc ctg tgt 404
Gly Glu Ser Glu Leu Gln Thr Leu Gly Ile Val Val Val Leu Cys
5 10 15 20

tcc tct ctg aaa cta ctg cac tac ctc ggg ctg att gac ttg tcg gat 452
 Ser Ser Leu Lys Leu His Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ile Asp Leu Ser Asp
 25 30 35

gac aag atc gag gat gat ctg gag atg acc atg gtt tgc cat cgg cct 500
 Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Asp Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val Cys His Arg Pro
 40 45 50

gag gga ctg gag cag ctt gag gca cag acg aac ttc acc aag aga gaa 548
 Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe Thr Lys Arg Glu
 55 60 65

ctg caa gtc ctt tac cgg gga ttc aaa aac gag tgc ccc agt ggt gtg 596
 Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val
 70 75 80

gtt aac gaa gag aca ttc aag cng atc tac gct cag ttt ttc cct cat 644
 Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Xaa Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro His
 85 90 95 100

gga gat gcc agc aca tac gca cat tac ctc ttc aat gcc ttc gac acc 692
 Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr
 105 110 115

acc cag aca ggc tct gta aag ttc gag gac ttt gtg act gct ctg tcg 740
 Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Thr Ala Leu Ser
 120 125 130

att tta ctg aga gga acg gtc cat gaa aaa ctg aag tgg acg ttt aat 788
 Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Thr Phe Asn
 135 140 145

ttg tac gac atc aat aaa gac ggc tac ata aac aaa gag gag atg atg 836
 Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys Glu Glu Met Met
 150 155 160

gac ata gtg aaa gcc atc tat gac atg atg ggg aaa tac acc tat ctt 884
 Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Leu
 165 170 175 180

gtg ctc aaa gag gac act tcc agg cag cac gtg gac gtc ttc ttc cag 932
 Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Arg Gln His Val Asp Val Phe Phe Gln
 185 190 195

aaa atg gat aaa aat aaa gat gg 955
 Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp
 200

<210> 12
 <211> 203
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

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 Val Val Leu Cys Ser Ser Leu Lys Leu Leu His Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ile
 20 25 30

Asp Leu Ser Asp Asp Lys Ile Glu Asp Asp Leu Glu Met Thr Met Val
 35 40 45

Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Ala Gln Thr Asn Phe
 50 55 60

Thr Lys Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys
 65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Xaa Ile Tyr Ala Gln
 85 90 95

Phe Phe Pro His Gly Asp Ala Ser Thr Tyr Ala His Tyr Leu Phe Asn
 100 105 110

Ala Phe Asp Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Val Lys Phe Glu Asp Phe Val
 115 120 125

Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys
 130 135 140

Trp Thr Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Asn Lys
 145 150 155 160

Glu Glu Met Met Asp Ile Val Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys
 165 170 175

Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Arg Gln His Val Asp
 180 185 190

Val Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp
 195 200

<210> 13

<211> 2009

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (207)..(1016)

<400> 13

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cgggcccatc ccagactca gcctcagccc ggaattcccc agccccgaca gcacagtagg 120

ccgcacgggg gcgccgtgtg agcgccctat ccgcgccacc cggcgccccc tcccacggcc 180

cgggcgggag cggggcgccg ggggcc atg cgg ggc cag ggc cgc aag gag agt 233

Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser
 1 5

ttg tcc gat tcc cga gac ctg gac ggc tcc tac gac cag ctc acg ggc 281

Leu Ser Asp Ser Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly
 10 15 20 25

cac cct cca ggg ccc act aaa aaa gcg ctg aag cag cga ttc ctc aag His Pro Pro Gly Pro Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys 30 35 40	329
ctg ctg cgg tgc tgc ggg ccc caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt gaa aca Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Thr 45 50 55	377
tta gcc gcc cca gcc tcc ctc cgc ccc cac aga ccc cgc ctg ctg gac Leu Ala Ala Pro Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro His Arg Pro Arg Leu Leu Asp 60 65 70	425
cca gac agc gtg gac gat gaa ttt gaa ttg tcc acc gtg tgt cac cgg Pro Asp Ser Val Asp Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg 75 80 85	473
cct gag ggt ctg gag cag ctg cag gag caa acc aaa ttc acg cgc aag Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys 90 95 100 105	521
gag ttg cag gtc ctg tac cgg ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgt ccc agc gga Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly 110 115 120	569
att gtc aat gag gag aac ttc aag cag att tac tcc cag ttc ttt cct Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro 125 130 135	617
caa gga gac tcc agc acc tat gcc act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp 140 145 150	665
acc aac cat gat ggc tcg gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu 155 160 165	713
tcc gtg att ctt cgg gga act gta gat gac agg ctt aat tgg gcc ttc Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe 170 175 180 185	761
aac ctg tat gac ctt aac aag gac ggc tgc atc acc aag gag gaa atg Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met 190 195 200	809
ctt gac atc atg aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac acg tac Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr 205 210 215	857
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att gag tct tgt caa aag gat gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu 250 255 260 265	1001

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 Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 270

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<210> 14

<211> 270

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 14

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Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Pro Ala Ser Leu
 50 55 60

Arg Pro His Arg Pro Arg Leu Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Val Asp Asp Glu
 65 70 75 80

Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu
 85 90 95

Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe
 115 120 125
 Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr
 165 170 175
 Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys
 180 185 190
 Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile
 195 200 205
 Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala
 210 215 220
 Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp
 245 250 255
 Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 260 265 270

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 <213> Rattus sp.

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 <222> (2)..(772)

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 ccc agt aaa aaa gcc ctg aag cag cgt ttc ctc aag ctg ctg cgg tgc 97
 Pro Ser Lys Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys
 20 25 30
 tgc ggg ccc caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt gaa aca tta gct gcc cca 145
 Cys Gly Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Pro
 35 40 45
 gcc tcc ctc cgc ccc cac aga ccc cgc ccg ctg gac cca gac agc gta 193
 Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro His Arg Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Val
 50 55 60

gag gat gag ttt gaa tta tcc acg gtg tgt cac cga cct gag ggc ctg Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu 65 70 75 80	241
gaa caa ctc cag gaa cag acc aag ttc aca cgc aga gag ctg cag gtc Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val 85 90 95	289
ctg tac cga ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgc ccc agt ggg att gtc aac gag Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu 100 105 110	337
gag aac ttc aag cag att tat tct cag ttc ttt ccc caa gga gac tcc Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser 115 120 125	385
agc aac tat gct act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac cac gat Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp 130 135 140	433
ggc tct gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tgg gtg att ctt Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu 145 150 155 160	481
cgg ggg acc ata gat gat aga ctg agc tgg gct ttc aac tta tat gac Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp 165 170 175	529
ctc aac aag gac ggc tgt atc aca aag gag gaa atg ctt gac att atg Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met 180 185 190	577
aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac aca tac cct gcc ctc cgg Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg 195 200 205	625
gag gag gcc cca aga gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag atg gac Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp 210 215 220	673
agg aac aag gac ggc gtg gtg acc atc gag gaa ttc atc gag tct tgt Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys 225 230 235 240	721
caa cag gac gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc ttt gat aat gtc Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val 245 250 255	769
atc tagctcccca gggagagggg ttagtgtgtc ctagggtgac caggctgtag Ile	822
tcttagtcca gaagaaacct accctctctc tccaggcctg tctcatctt acctgtacco	882
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ctccaccttc tagtcccaat ctagaacca cattagacag aagggtctct gctatgtgtc	1122

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 gccgc 1247

<210> 16
 <211> 257
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 16

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Pro	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln	Arg	Phe	Leu	Lys	Leu	Leu	Pro	Cys
			20					25					30		
Cys	Gly	Pro	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro
			35					40				45			
Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Pro	His	Arg	Pro	Arg	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Val
	50					55					60				
Glu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Glu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val	Cys	His	Arg	Pro	Glu	Gly	Leu
	65				70					75					80
Glu	Gln	Leu	Gln	Glu	Gln	Thr	Lys	Phe	Thr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Leu	Gln	Val
			85						90					95	
Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Phe	Lys	Asn	Glu	Cys	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ile	Val	Asn	Glu
			100					105					110		
Glu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Gln	Phe	Phe	Pro	Gln	Gly	Asp	Ser
		115					120					125			
Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Phe	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ala	Phe	Asp	Thr	Asn	His	Asp
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Gly	Ser	Val	Ser	Phe	Glu	Asp	Phe	Val	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Leu
	145				150					155					160
Arg	Gly	Thr	Ile	Asp	Asp	Arg	Leu	Ser	Trp	Ala	Phe	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Asp
			165				170							175	
Leu	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Cys	Ile	Thr	Lys	Glu	Glu	Met	Leu	Asp	Ile	Met
		180						185					190		
Lys	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Met	Met	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg
		195					200					205			
Glu	Glu	Ala	Pro	Arg	Glu	His	Val	Glu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Gln	Lys	Met	Asp
	210					215					220				
Arg	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Ile	Glu	Glu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Ser	Cys
	225				230				235						240
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<210> 17

<211> 2343

<212> DNA

<213> Mus musculus

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (181)..(990)

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ctatcctggc caccggggc cccctccac ggcccaggcg ggagcggggc gccggggggc 180

atg cgg ggc caa ggc cga aag gag agt ttg tcc gaa tcc cga gat ttg 228

Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ser Arg Asp Leu

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10

15

gac ggc tcc tat gac cag ctt acg ggc cac cct cca ggg ccc agt aaa 276

Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly His Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys

20

25

30

aaa gcc ctg aag cag cgt ttc ctc aag ctg ctg ccg tgc tgc ggg ccc 324

Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro

35

40

45

caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt gaa aca tta gct gcc cca gcc tcc ctc 372

Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Pro Ala Ser Leu

50

55

60

cgc ccc cac aga ccc cgc ccg ctg gac cca gac agc gtg gag gat gag 420

Arg Pro His Arg Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu

65

70

75

80

ttt gaa cta tcc acg gtg tgc cac cgg cct gag ggt ctg gaa caa ctc 468

Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu

85

90

95

cag gaa caa acc aag ttc aca cgc aga gag ttg cag gtc ctg tac aga 516

Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg

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105

110

ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgt ccc agc gga att gtc aac gag gag aac ttc 564

Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe

115

120

125

aag caa att tat tct cag ttc ttt ccc caa gga gac tcc agc aac tac 612

Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr

130

135

140

gct act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac cat gat ggc tct gtc 660

Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val

145

150

155

160

agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tca gtg att ctt cgg gga acc 708
 Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr
 165 170 175

ata gat gat aga ctg aac tgg gct ttc aac tta tat gac ctc aac aag 756
 Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys
 180 185 190

gat ggc tgt atc acg aag gag gaa atg ctc gac atc atg aag tcc atc 804
 Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile
 195 200 205

tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac acc tac cct gcc ctc cgg gag gag gcc 852
 Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala
 210 215 220

ccg agg gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag atg gac aga aac aag 900
 Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys
 225 230 235 240

gag ggc gtg gtg acc att gag gaa ttc att gag tct tgt caa cag gac 948
 Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp
 245 250 255

gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg caa ctc ttt gat aat gtc atc 990
 Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 260 265 270

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<210> 18

<211> 270

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 18

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 Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Pro Ala Ser Leu
 50 55 60
 Arg Pro His Arg Pro Arg Pro Leu Asp Pro Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu
 85 90 95
 Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg
 100 105 110
 Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe
 115 120 125
 Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr
 130 135 140
 Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr
 165 170 175
 Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys
 180 185 190
 Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile
 195 200 205
 Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala
 210 215 220

Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys
225 230 235 240

Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp
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Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
260 265 270

<210> 19

<211> 1955

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (207)..(962)

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ccgcacgggg gcgcctgtgt agcgccctat ccgcgccacc cggcgcccc tcccacggcc 180

cgggcgggag cggggcgccg ggggcc atg cgg ggc cag ggc cgc aag gag agt 233
Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser
1 5

ttg tcc gat tcc cga gac ctg gac ggc tcc tac gac cag ctc acg ggc 281
Leu Ser Asp Ser Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly
10 15 20 25

cac cct cca ggg ccc act aaa aaa gcg ctg aag cag cga ttc ctc aag 329
His Pro Pro Gly Pro Thr Lys Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys
30 35 40

ctg ctg ccg tgc tgc ggg ccc caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt gaa aac 377
Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Asn
45 50 55

agc gtg gac gat gaa ttt gaa ttg tcc acc gtg tgt cac cgg cct gag 425
Ser Val Asp Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu
60 65 70

ggt ctg gag cag ctg cag gag caa acc aaa ttc acg cgc aag gag ttg 473
Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu
75 80 85

cag gtc ctg tac cgg ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgt ccc agc gga att gtc 521
Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val
90 95 100 105

aat gag gag aac ttc aag cag att tac tcc cag ttc ttt cct caa gga 569
Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly
110 115 120

gac tcc agc acc tat gcc act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac 617
 Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn
 125 130 135

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 His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val
 140 145 150

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 Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu
 155 160 165

tat gac ctt aac aag gac ggc tgc atc acc aag gag gaa atg ctt gac 761
 Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp
 170 175 180 185

atc atg aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac acg tac cct gca 809
 Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala
 190 195 200

ctc cgg gag gag gcc cca agg gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag 857
 Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys
 205 210 215

atg gac aga aac aag gat ggt gtg gtg acc att gag gaa ttc att gag 905
 Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu
 220 225 230

tct tgt caa aag gat gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc ttt gac 953
 Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp
 235 240 245

aat gtc atc tagccccag gagagggggt cagtgtttcc tgggggggacc 1002
 Asn Val Ile
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tggagagcct ggggcccagat atctggctca tctctggcat tgcttctctc ccttctctcc 1722

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Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
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<210> 21
<211> 2300
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<213> *Rattus* sp.

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (214)..(969)

<400> 21
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cgctgcgcgc ccagggggcg ctgtgtgagc gccctattct ggccaccgg cgccccctcc 180
cacggcccag cggggagcgg ggcgccgggg gcc atg cgg gcc caa gcc aga aag 234
Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys
1 5
gag agt ttg tcc gaa tcc cga gat ctg gac gcc tcc tat gac cag ctt 282
Glu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ser Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu
10 15 20
acg gcc cac cct cca ggg ccc agt aaa aaa gcc ctg aag cag cgt ttc 330
Thr Gly His Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe
25 30 35
ctc aag ctg ctg ccg tgc tgc ggg ccc caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt 378
Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser
40 45 50 55
gaa aac agc gta gag gat gag ttt gaa tta tcc acg gtg tgt cac cga 426
Glu Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg
60 65 70
cct gag gcc ctg gaa caa ctc cag gaa cag acc aag ttc aca cgc aga 474
Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg
75 80 85
gag ctg cag gtc ctg tac cga gcc ttc aag aac gaa tgc ccc agt ggg 522
Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly
90 95 100
att gtc aac gag gag aac ttc aag cag att tat tct cag ttc ttt ccc 570
Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro
105 110 115
caa gga gac tcc agc aac tat gct act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac 618
Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp
120 125 130 135
acc aac cac gat gcc tct gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg 666
Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu
140 145 150

tcg gtg att ctt cgg ggg acc ata gat gat aga ctg agc tgg gct ttc 714
 Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe
 155 160 165

aac tta tat gac ctc aac aag gac ggc tgt atc aca aag gag gaa atg 762
 Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met
 170 175 180

ctt gac att atg aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac aca tac 810
 Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr
 185 190 195

cct gcc ctc cgg gag gag gcc cca aga gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc 858
 Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe
 200 205 210 215

cag aag atg gac agg aac aag gac ggc gtg gtg acc atc gag gaa ttc 906
 Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Met Glu Phe
 220 225 230

atc gag tct tgt caa cag gac gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc 954
 Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu
 235 240 245

ttt gat aat gtc atc tagctcccca gggagagggg ttagtgtgtc ctagggtgac 1009
 Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 250

caggctgtag tectagtcca gacgaaccta accctctctc tccaggcctg tctcatctt 1069
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aatgccctag ggtcccctag ggtacccgct cctctgttt agtctaccca gagatgctcc 2029
 tgagctcacc tagagggtag ggacggtagg ctccaggctcc aacctctcca ggctcagcacc 2089
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 tcagccaggg tctgagggga agggcctccc gtttcccat cgtcagaca tgggtgactg 2209
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 cacggctatg cacaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 2300

<210> 22

<211> 252

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus sp.

<400> 22

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Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly His Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys
 20 25 30

Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu
 50 55 60

Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe
 85 90 95

Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln
 100 105 110

Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr
 115 120 125

Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
 130 135 140

Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp
 145 150 155 160

Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly
 165 170 175

Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp
 180 185 190

Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg
 195 200 205

Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly
 210 215 220

Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn
225 230 235 240

Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
245 250

<210> 23

<211> 1859

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (207)..(866)

<400> 23

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cgggcccatc ccagactca gctcagccc ggacttcccc agccccgaca gcacagttagg 120

ccgcaggagg gcgcctgtg agcgccctat ccgggccacc cggcgcccc tccacaggcc 180

cgggcgagg cgggcgccg ggggcc atg cgg ggc cag ggc cgc aag gag agt 233
Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser
1 5

ttg tcc gat tcc cga gac ctg gac ggc tcc tac gac cag ctc acg gac 281
Leu Ser Asp Ser Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Asp
10 15 20 25

agc gtg gac gat gaa ttt gaa ttg tcc acc gtg tgt cac cgg cct gag 329
Ser Val Asp Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu
30 35 40

ggt ctg gag cag ctg cag gag caa acc aaa ttc acg cgc aag gag ttg 377
Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu
45 50 55

cag gtc ctg tac cgg ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgt ccc agc gga att gtc 425
Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val
60 65 70

aat gag gag aac ttc aag cag att tac tcc cag ttc ttt cct caa gga 473
Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly
75 80 85

gac tcc agc acc tat gcc act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac 521
Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn
90 95 100 105

cat gat ggc tcg gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tcc gtg 569
His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val
110 115 120

att ctt cgg gga act gta gat gac agg ctt aat tgg gcc ttc aac ctg 617
Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu
125 130 135

tat gac ctt aac aag gac ggc tgc atc acc aag gag gaa atg ctt gac 665
 Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp
 140 145 150

atc atg aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac acg tac cct gca 713
 Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala
 155 160 165

ctc cgg gag gag gcc cca agg gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag 761
 Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys
 170 175 180 185

atg gac aga aac aag gat ggt gtg gtg acc att gag gaa ttc att gag 809
 Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu
 190 195 200

tct tgt caa aag gat gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc ttt gac 857
 Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp
 205 210 215

aat gtc atc tagccccag gagagggggt cagtgtttcc tgggggggacc 906
 Asn Val Ile
 220

atgtcttaac cctagtccag ggggacctca cctctctctt cccaggtcta tctctatcct 966

acgcctccct gggggctgga gggatccaag agcttgggga ttcagtagtc cagatctctg 1026

gagctgaagg ggcagagag tgggcagagt gcatctcggt ggggtgtccc aactcccacc 1086

agctctcacc ccttctctgc ctgacaccca gtgttgagag tgccccctct gttagaattg 1146

agcgggtccc cacctctact cctactctag aaacacacta gagcgatgtc tctgtctatg 1206

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ggacaagaat gtatagggag aaatcttggg cctgagtcaa tggataggtc ctaggaggtg 1386

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cagaagacct tgtctccta gaaatgcccc agaaatttcc cacacctccc tcggtatcca 1566

tggagagcct ggggccagat atctggctca tctctggcat tgcctctctc cctctctccc 1626

tgcatgtgtt ggtggtggtt gtggtggggg aatgtggatg ggggatgtcc tggctgatgc 1686

ctgccccaat tcatccacc cctccttgct tatcgtccct gttttgaggg ctatgacttg 1746

agtttttgtt tcccatgttc tctatagact tgggaccttc ctgaacttgg ggccatcac 1806

tccccacagt ggatgcctta gaaggagag ggaaggaggg aggcaggcat agc 1859

<210> 24
 <211> 220
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24
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 Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Asp Ser Val Asp Asp Glu Phe Glu
 20 25 30
 Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu
 35 40 45
 Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe
 50 55 60
 Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Thr
 85 90 95
 Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
 100 105 110
 Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Asp
 115 120 125
 Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly
 130 135 140
 Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg
 165 170 175
 Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn
 195 200 205
 Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 210 215 220

<210> 25
 <211> 2191
 <212> DNA
 <213> Simian sp.

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (133)..(792)
 <400> 25

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 gcgcggggg cc atg cgg ggc cag ggc cgc aag gag agt ttg tcc gat tcc 171
 Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser
 1 5 10
 cga gac ctg gac gga tcc tac gac cag ctc acg gac agc gtg gag gat 219
 Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Asp Ser Val Glu Asp
 15 20 25
 gaa ttt gaa ttg tcc acc gtg tgt cac cgg cct gag ggt ctg gag cag 267
 Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln
 30 35 40 45
 ctg cag gag caa acc aaa ttc acg cgc aag gag ttg cag gtc ctg tac 315
 Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr
 50 55 60
 cgg ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgt ccg agc gga att gtc aat gag gag aac 363
 Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn
 65 70 75
 ttc aag caa att tac tcc cag ttc ttt cct caa gga gac tcc agc acc 411
 Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr
 80 85 90
 tat gcc act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac cat gat ggc tcg 459
 Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser
 95 100 105
 gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tcc gtg att ctt cgg gga 507
 Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly
 110 115 120 125
 act gta gat gac agg ctt aat tgg gcc ttc aac ttg tat gac ctc aac 555
 Thr Val Asp Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn
 130 135 140
 aag gac ggc tgc atc acc aag gag gaa atg ctt gac atc atg aag tcc 603
 Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser
 145 150 155
 atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac aca tac cct gca ctc cgg gag gag 651
 Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu
 160 165 170
 gcc cca agg gaa cat gtg gag aac ttc ttc cag aag atg gac aga aac 699
 Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Asn Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn
 175 180 185
 aag gat ggc gtg gtg acc att gag gaa ttc att gag tct tgt caa aag 747
 Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys
 190 195 200 205
 gat gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc ttt gac aat gtc atc 792
 Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 210 215 220

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 gggcccccag agagccccct tcccacatcag aagactgttg actgctttgc attttgggct 2112
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 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 2191

<210> 26

<211> 220

<212> PRT

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 26

Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Arg Asp Leu
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Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu
 35 40 45
 Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Lys Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe
 50 55 60
 Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Thr Tyr Ala Thr
 85 90 95
 Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
 100 105 110
 Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Asp
 115 120 125
 Asp Arg Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly
 130 135 140
 Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg
 165 170 175
 Glu His Val Glu Asn Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn
 195 200 205
 Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val Ile
 210 215 220

<210> 27

<211> 2057

<212> DNA

<213> Simian sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (208)..(963)

<400> 27

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 gccgcccagg ggcgctgtgt gagcgcccta ttctggccac ccggcgcccc ctcccacggc 180
 ccaggcggga gcggggcgcc gggggccc atg cgg ggc caa ggc aga aag gag agt 234
 Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser
 1 5

tcc Leu 10	tcc Ser	gaa Glu	tcc Ser	cga Arg	gat Asp 15	ctg Leu	gac Asp	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	tat Tyr 20	gac Asp	cag Gln	ctt Leu	acg Thr	ggc Gly 25	282
cac His	cct Pro	cca Pro	ggg Gly	ccc Pro 30	agt Ser	aaa Lys	aaa Lys	gcc Ala	ctg Leu 35	aag Lys	cag Gln	cgt Arg	ttc Phe	ctc Leu 40	aag Lys	330
ctg Leu	ctg Leu	ccg Pro	tgc Cys 45	tgc Cys	ggg Gly	ccc Pro	caa Gln	gcc Ala 50	ctg Leu	ccc Pro	tca Ser	gtc Val	agt Ser 55	gaa Glu	aac Asn	378
agc Ser	gta Val	gag Glu 60	gat Asp	gag Glu	ttt Phe	gaa Glu	tta Leu 65	tcc Ser	acg Thr	gtg Val	tgt Cys	cac His 70	cga Arg	cct Glu	gag Glu	426
ggc Gly	ctg Leu 75	gaa Glu	caa Gln	ctc Leu	cag Gln	gaa Glu 80	cag Gln	acc Thr	aag Lys	ttc Phe 85	aca Thr	cgc Arg	aga Arg	gag Glu	ctg Leu	474
cag Gln 90	gtc Val	ctg Leu	tac Tyr	cga Arg	ggc Gly 95	ttc Phe	aag Lys	aac Asn	gaa Glu	tgc Cys 100	ccc Pro	agt Ser	ggg Gly	att Ile 105	gtc Val	522
aac Asn	gag Glu	gag Glu	aac Asn	ttc Phe 110	aag Lys	cag Gln	att Ile	tat Tyr	tct Ser 115	cag Gln	ttc Phe	ttt Phe	ccc Pro	caa Gln 120	gga Gly	570
gac Asp	tcc Ser	agc Ser	aac Asn 125	tat Tyr	gct Ala	act Thr	ttt Phe	ctc Leu 130	ttc Phe	aat Asn	gcc Ala	ttt Phe	gac Asp 135	acc Thr	aac Asn	618
cac His	gat Asp	ggc Gly 140	tct Ser	gtc Val	agt Ser	ttt Phe	gag Glu 145	gac Asp	gtg Phe	gct Ala	ggt Gly 150	ttg Leu	tcg Ser	gtg Val		666
att Ile 155	ctt Leu	cgg Arg	ggg Gly	acc Thr	ata Ile	gat Asp 160	gat Asp	aga Arg	ctg Leu	agc Ser	tgg Trp 165	gct Ala	ttc Phe	aac Asn	tta Leu	714
tat Tyr 170	gac Asp	ctc Leu	aac Asn	aag Lys	gac Asp 175	ggc Gly	tgt Cys	atc Ile	aca Thr	aag Lys 180	gag Glu	gaa Glu	atg Met	ctt Leu	gac Asp 185	762
att Ile	atg Met	aag Lys	tcc Ser	atc Ile 190	tat Tyr	gac Asp	atg Met	atg Met	ggc Gly 195	aag Lys	tac Tyr	aca Thr	tac Tyr	cct Pro 200	gcc Ala	810
ctc Leu	cgg Arg	gag Glu	gag Glu 205	gcc Ala	cca Pro	aga Arg	gaa Glu	cac His 210	gtg Val	gag Glu	agc Ser	ttc Phe 215	ttc Phe	cag Gln	aag Lys	858
atg Met	gac Asp	agg Arg 220	aac Asn	aag Lys	gac Asp	ggc Gly 225	gtg Val	gtg Val	acc Thr	atc Ile	gag Glu	gaa Glu 230	ttc Phe	atc Ile	gag Glu	906
tct Ser	tgt Cys 235	caa Gln	cag Gln	gac Asp	gag Glu	aac Asn 240	atc Ile	atg Met	agg Arg	tcc Ser	atg Met 245	cag Gln	ctc Leu	tca Ser	ccc Pro	954

ctt ctc aac tgatacctag tgctgaggac acccctgggtg tagggaccaa 1003
 Leu Leu Asn
 250

gtggttctcc acccttctagt cccactctag aaaccacatt agacagaagg tctcctgcta 1063

tgggtgcttc cccatcccta atctcttaga ttttctctaa gactcccttc tcagagaaca 1123

cgctctgtcc atgtccccag ctggcttctc agcctagcct ttgagggccc tgtggggagg 1183

cggggacaag aaagcagaaa agtcttggcc ccgagccagt ggttaggtcc taggaattgg 1243

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ggttcggggg cctacagccc tgggtcagca gagtatgagt tcccagactt tccagaaggt 1363

ccttagcaat gtcccagaaa ttcaccgtac acttctcagt gtcttaggag ggcccgggat 1423

ccagatgtct ggttcacccc tgaatcctct cctccttctc tgctcgtatg gtgggagtgg 1483

tggccagggg aagatgagtg gtgtcccgga tgatgacctt caagggtcca cctcccctcc 1543

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agtgagtcag ggatttcccg aacttgagtt ttaccactcc tctagtgggc tgccttaggg 1663

gaatgggaag aaccacagtg gggggcacc attagaatct ttgccgggct cctcacaatg 1723

ccctagggtc ccttagggta ccgcctccct ctgtttagtc taccagaga tgctcctgag 1783

ctcacctaga gggtagggac ggtaggctcc aggtccaacc tctccaggtc agcacccctg 1843

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ccagggtctg aggggaaggg cctcccggtt ccccatccgt cagacatggt tgactgcttt 1963

gcattttggg ctctctctatc tattttgtaa aataagacat cagatccaat aaaacacacg 2023

gctatgcaca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 2057

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<211> 252

<212> PRT

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 28

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Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu
 50 55 60

Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80

Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe
85 90 95

Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln
100 105 110

Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr
115 120 125

Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
130 135 140

Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp
145 150 155 160

Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly
165 170 175

Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp
180 185 190

Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg
195 200 205

Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly
210 215 220

Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn
225 230 235 240

Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Asn
245 250

<210> 29

<211> 1904

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> {1}..(675)

<400> 29

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cga tct ctc tac cag ttg gta act ggg tcg ctg tcg cca gac agc gta 96
Arg Ser Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Val
20 25 30

gag gat gag ttt gaa tta tcc acg gtg tgt cac cga cct gag ggc ctg 144
Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu
35 40 45

gaa caa ctc cag gaa cag acc aag ttc aca cgc aga gag ctg cag gtc 192
Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val
50 55 60

ctg tac cga ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgc ccc agt ggg att gtc aac gag 240
 Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80

gag aac ttc aag cag att tat tct cag ttc ttt ccc caa gga gac tcc 288
 Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser
 85 90 95

agc aac tat gct act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac cac gat 336
 Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp
 100 105 110

ggc tct gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tgc gtg att ctt 384
 Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu
 115 120 125

cgg ggg acc ata gat gat aga ctg agc tgg gct ttc aac tta tat gac 432
 Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp
 130 135 140

ctg aac aag gac ggc tgt atc aca aag gag gaa atg ctt gac att atg 480
 Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met
 145 150 155 160

aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac aca tac cct gcc ctc cgg 528
 Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Pro Ala Leu Arg
 165 170 175

gag gag gcc cca aga gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag atg gac 576
 Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp
 180 185 190

agg aac aag gac ggc gtg gtg acc atc gag gaa ttc atc gag tct tgt 624
 Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys
 195 200 205

caa cag gac gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc ttt gat aat gtc 672
 Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val
 210 215 220

atc tagctcccca gggagagggg ttagtgtgtc ctagggtgac caggctgtag 725
 Ile
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tctagtcca gacgaaccta accctctctc tccaggcctg tctcatctt acctgtacct 785

tgggggctgt agggattcaa tatcotgggg ctctcagtag ccagatccct gagctaagtc 845

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 ataaaacaca cggctatgca caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1904

<210> 30

<211> 225

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus sp.

<400> 30

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Arg Ser Leu Tyr Gln Leu Val Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Val
 20 25 30

Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu
 35 40 45

Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val
 50 55 60

Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80

Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser
 85 90 95

Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp
 100 105 110

Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu
 115 120 125

Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp
 130 135 140

Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met
 145 150 155 160

Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg
 165 170 175

Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp
 180 185 190

Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys
 195 200 205

Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Asp Asn Val
 210 215 220

Ile
 225

<210> 31
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 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(768)

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ggg gac ctc ggg cac aca cca ctt agc aag aag gag ggt atc aag tgg 96
 Gly Asp Leu Gly His Thr Pro Leu Ser Lys Lys Glu Gly Ile Lys Trp
 20 25 30

cag agg ccg agg ctc agc cgc cag gct ttg atg aga tgc tgc ctg gtc 144
 Gln Arg Pro Arg Leu Ser Arg Gln Ala Leu Met Arg Cys Cys Leu Val
 35 40 45

aag tgg atc ctg tcc agc aca gcc cca cag ggc tca gat agc agc gac 192
 Lys Trp Ile Leu Ser Ser Thr Ala Pro Gln Gly Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp
 50 55 60

agt gag ctg gag ctg tcc acg gtg cgc cac cag cca gag ggg ctg gac 240
 Ser Glu Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Arg His Pro Glu Gly Leu Asp
 65 70 75 80

cag ctg cag gcc cag acc aag ttc acc aag aag gag ctg cag tct ctc 288
 Gln Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ser Leu
 85 90 95

tac agg ggc ttt aag aat gag tgt ccc acg ggc ctg gtg gac gaa gac 336
 Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Leu Val Asp Glu Asp
 100 105 110

acc ttc aaa ctc att tac gcg cag ttc ttc cct cag gga gat gcc acc 384
 Thr Phe Lys Leu Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ala Thr
 115 120 125

acc tat gca cac ttc ctc ttc aac gcc ttt gat gcg gac ggg aac ggg 432
 Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Asn Gly
 130 135 140

gcc atc cac ttt gag gac ttt gtg gtt ggc ctc tcc atc ctg ctg cgg 480
 Ala Ile His Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Val Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg
 145 150 155 160

ggc aca gtc cac gag aag ctc aag tgg gcc ttt aat ctc tac gac att 528
 Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile
 165 170 175

aac aag gat ggc tac atc acc aaa gag gag atg ctg gcc atc atg aag 576
 Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys
 180 185 190

tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc cgc cac acc tac ccc atc ctg cgg gag 624
 Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu
 195 200 205

gac gcg ccg gcg gag cac gtg gag agg ttc ttc gag aaa atg gac cgg 672
 Asp Ala Pro Ala Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Glu Lys Met Asp Arg
 210 215 220

aac cag gat ggg gta gtg acc att gaa gag ttc ctg gag gcc tgt cag 720
 Asn Gln Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Glu Ala Cys Gln
 225 230 235 240

aag gat gag aac atc atg agc tcc atg cag ctg ttt gag aat gtc atc 768
 Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Ser Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Ile Asn Val Ile
 245 250 255

taggacacgt ccaaaggagt gcatggccac agccacctcc accccaaga aacctccatc 828

ctgccaggag cagcctccaa gaaactttta aaaaatagat ttgcaaaaag tgaacagatt 888

gctacacaca cacacacaca cacacacaca cacacacaca cacagccatt catctgggct 948

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aaaaaaaaa aattcctgcg gccgcttct cca 2841

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<211> 256

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

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20 25 30

Gln Arg Pro Arg Leu Ser Arg Gln Ala Leu Met Arg Cys Cys Leu Val
35 40 45

Lys Trp Ile Leu Ser Ser Thr Ala Pro Gln Gly Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp
50 55 60

Ser Glu Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Arg His Gln Pro Glu Gly Leu Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ser Leu
85 90 95

Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Leu Val Asp Glu Asp
100 105 110

Thr Phe Lys Leu Ile Tyr Ala Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ala Thr
115 120 125

Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Asn Gly
130 135 140

Ala Ile His Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Val Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg
145 150 155 160

Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile
165 170 175

Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys
180 185 190

Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu
195 200 205

Asp Ala Pro Ala Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Glu Lys Met Asp Arg
210 215 220

Asn Gln Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Glu Ala Cys Gln
225 230 235 240

Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Ser Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
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<210> 33

<211> 442

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(327)

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cat gag aag ctc aag tgg gcc ttc aat ctc tac gac atc aac aag gac 96
His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp
20 25 30

ggt tac atc acc aaa gag gag atg ctg gcc atc atg aag tcc atc tac 144
Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr
35 40 45

gac atg atg ggc cgc cac acc tac cct atc ctg cgg gag gac gca cct 192
Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu Asp Ala Pro
50 55 60

ctg gag cat gtg gag agg ttc ttc cag aaa atg gac agg aac cag gat 240
 Leu Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Gln Asp
 65 70 75 80

gga gta gtg act att gat gaa ttt ctg gag act tgt cag aag gac gag 288
 Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Thr Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu
 85 90 95

aac atc atg agc tcc atg cag ctg ttt gag aac gtc atc taggacatgt 337
 Asn Ile Met Ser Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
 100 105

aggaggggac cctgggtggc catgggttct caaccagag aagcctcaat cctgacagga 397
 gaagcctcta tgagaaacat ttttctaata tatttgcaaa aagtg 442

<210> 34
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

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 20 25 30

Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr
 35 40 45

Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu Asp Ala Pro
 50 55 60

Leu Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Gln Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Thr Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu
 85 90 95

Asn Ile Met Ser Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
 100 105

<210> 35
 <211> 2644
 <212> DNA
 <213> Mus musculus

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (49)..(816)

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Thr Lys Glu Ala Val Lys Ala Ser Asp Gly Asn Leu Leu Gly Asp Pro	
5 10 15	
ggg cgc ata cca ctg agc aag agg gaa agc atc aag tgg caa agg cca	153
Gly Arg Ile Pro Leu Ser Lys Arg Glu Ser Ile Lys Trp Gln Arg Pro	
20 25 30 35	
cgg ttc acc cgc cag gcc ctg atg cgt tgc tgc tta atc aag tgg atc	201
Arg Phe Thr Arg Gln Ala Leu Met Arg Cys Cys Leu Ile Lys Trp Ile	
40 45 50	
ctg tcc agt gct gcc cca caa ggc tca gac agc agt gac agt gaa ctg	249
Leu Ser Ser Ala Ala Pro Gln Gly Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp Ser Glu Leu	
55 60 65	
gag tta tcc acg gtg cgc cat cag cca gag ggc ttg gac cag cta caa	297
Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Arg His Gln Pro Glu Gly Leu Asp Gln Leu Gln	
70 75 80	
gct cag acc aag ttc acc aag aag gag ctg cag tcc ctt tac cga ggc	345
Ala Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Ser Leu Tyr Arg Gly	
85 90 95	
ttc aag aat gag tgt ccc aca ggc ctg gtg gat gaa gac acc ttc aaa	393
Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Leu Val Asp Glu Asp Thr Phe Lys	
100 105 110 115	
ctc att tat tcc cag ttc ttc cct cag gga gat gcc acc acc tat gca	441
Leu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ala Thr Thr Tyr Ala	
120 125 130	
cac ttc ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gat gct gat ggg aac ggg gcc atc cac	489
His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Asn Gly Ala Ile His	
135 140 145	
ttt gag gac ttt gtg gtt ggg ctc tcc atc ctg ctt cga ggg acg gtc	537
Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Val Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val	
150 155 160	
cat gag aag ctc aag tgg gcc ttc aat ctc tat gac att aac aag gat	585
His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp	
165 170 175	
ggt tgc atc acc aag gag gag atg ctg gcc atc atg aag tcc atc tac	633
Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr	
180 185 190 195	
gac atg atg ggc cgc cac acc tac ccc atc ctg cgg gag gat gca ccc	681
Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu Asp Ala Pro	
200 205 210	
ctg gag cat gtg gag agg ttc ttt cag aaa atg gac agg aac cag gat	729
Leu Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Gln Asp	
215 220 225	
gga gtg gtg acc att gat gaa ttt ctg gag act tgt cag aag gat gag	777
Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Thr Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu	
230 235 240	

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aac atc atg aac tcc atg cag ctg ttt gag aac gtc atc taggacatgt      826
Asn Ile Met Asn Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
      245                      250                      255

gggaggggac ccagtggtc attgcttctc aacccagaga agcctcaatc ctgacaggag 886

aagcctctat gagaacatt ttctaatat attgcaaaa agtgagcagt ttacttccaa 946

gacacagcca ccgtcacaca cagacacaga catacagaca cacacacaca cacacacaca 1006

tggttcctct ggcttgcca aggaagtggc agccagaagg ccccccgcc tattcctagg 1066

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gaaatgggag gtctggtagg gggcatcccc ctcttttcc ctggccactt gccaccagg 1666

tccttaacac agtggtatcg ccacacctct gtggctgcc ttgaacagac tcattccgac 1726

caagacaaaa aagcacaaac tcttagcagc tcaggccaag cccacaaggg aaggcctggg 1786

tcctgcagc cctgattcag tggccgagga agacgctcag acatccatcc tgtacctcg 1846

agccttggg gtctcacagc cctttcccag ccagctcgc caacattcta aagcacaaac 1906

ctgcggatto tgcctgcttg ggctgcgcc tggggattga aggcactagt taacctaa 1966

ctggagctag cctgagggc tggggacctg tgaccaggca acaggctcag agacctcag 2026

gaggagagag agctgttctt gcctccccag gcctcgccca gaaggaaacg tgtcccaaga 2086

agcatgtttc ctggaggaaac atccccacaa aagtacattc catcatctga agcccggtct 2146

ctgctcaggc ctgcctctga aagtccactg gtgttcccca gaaggccagc cccaagataa 2206

gggaggtcct tagaggaagg acagggtgac aacacctcta tacacaggtg gacccccct 2266

ctgaggactg tactgacccc atctccatcc tgaccgggga ctctccttac ccgatctaca 2326

gaccaccagt tctccctggc tcagggaacc cctgtcccc agtctgactc tccccatgca 2386

ggtccctgtc ttgtgaaaag ccaaggccac gggaaaaggc caccactcta acctgtgca 2446

tcccttagcc tctggctgca cgcaccaact ggaggggtct gtcccccttg cagggaaca 2506

gactggccgc atgtccgcat ggcagaagcg tctcccttgg gtgcagcctg gaagggtggt 2566

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aggaaaaaaa aaaaaaaa

2644

<210> 36

<211> 256

<212> PRT

<213> Mus musculus

<400> 36

Met Gln Arg Thr Lys Glu Ala Val Lys Ala Ser Asp Gly Asn Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Asp Pro Gly Arg Ile Pro Leu Ser Lys Arg Glu Ser Ile Lys Trp
20 25 30

Gln Arg Pro Arg Phe Thr Arg Gln Ala Leu Met Arg Cys Cys Leu Ile
35 40 45

Lys Trp Ile Leu Ser Ser Ala Ala Pro Gln Gly Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp
50 55 60

Ser Glu Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Val Arg His Gln Pro Glu Gly Leu Asp
65 70 75 80

Gln Leu Gln Ala Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ser Leu
85 90 95

Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Thr Gly Leu Val Asp Glu Asp
100 105 110

Thr Phe Lys Leu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ala Thr
115 120 125

Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Ala Asp Gly Asn Gly
130 135 140

Ala Ile His Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Val Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg
145 150 155 160

Gly Thr Val His Glu Lys Leu Lys Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile
165 170 175

Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Ala Ile Met Lys
180 185 190

Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Arg His Thr Tyr Pro Ile Leu Arg Glu
195 200 205

Asp Ala Pro Leu Glu His Val Glu Arg Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg
210 215 220

Asn Gln Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Leu Glu Thr Cys Gln
225 230 235 240

Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Asn Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
245 250 255

<210> 37
 <211> 531
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1)..(336)

<220>
 <223> At position 495, n=any amino acid

<400> 37
 cac gag gtg gaa agc att tcg gct cag ctg gag gag gcc agc tct aca 48
 His Glu Val Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala Ser Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15
 ggc ggt ttc ctg tac gct cag aac agc acc aag cgc agc att aaa gag 96
 Gly Gly Phe Leu Tyr Ala Gln Asn Ser Thr Lys Arg Ser Ile Lys Glu
 20 25 30
 cgg ctc atg aag ctc ttg ccc tgc tca gct gcc aaa acg tcg tct cct 144
 Arg Leu Met Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Ser Ala Ala Lys Thr Ser Ser Pro
 35 40 45
 gct att caa aac agc gtg gaa gat gaa ctg gag atg gcc acc gtc agg 192
 Ala Ile Gln Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr Val Arg
 50 55 60
 cat cgg ccc gaa gcc ctt gag ett ctg gaa gcc cag agc aaa ttt acc 240
 His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Phe Thr
 65 70 75 80
 aag aaa gag ctt cag atc ctt tac aga gga ttt aag aac gta aga act 288
 Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Val Arg Thr
 85 90 95
 ttc ttt ttg act tta cct tca cac aat tcc cag agg agc att gag aaa 336
 Phe Phe Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser His Asn Ser Gln Arg Ser Ile Glu Lys
 100 105 110
 tgagaggaaa agggggaaaa tatcccatc tatgagaagc cccatcatat gtatatttca 396
 tactgatcct tccagatag gaatataatc agtatctgtg gacttttgaat ctctgtggca 456
 caccatgct ggcatactgt aattgccat taaacaaana gtttttgaga aaaaaaaaaa 516
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 531

<210> 38
 <211> 112
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38
 His Glu Val Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala Ser Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Gly Phe Leu Tyr Ala Gln Asn Ser Thr Lys Arg Ser Ile Lys Glu
 20 25 30

Arg Leu Met Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Ser Ala Ala Lys Thr Ser Ser Pro
35 40 45

Ala Ile Gln Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr Val Arg
50 55 60

His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Phe Thr
65 70 75 80

Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Val Arg Thr
85 90 95

Phe Phe Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser His Asn Ser Gln Arg Ser Ile Glu Lys
100 105 110

<210> 39

<211> 2176

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (2)..(124)

<400> 39

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Glu Arg Phe Phe Glu Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Gln Asp Gly Val Val Thr
1 5 10 15

att gaa gag ttc ctg gag gcc tgt cag aag gat gag aac atc atg agc 97
Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Glu Ala Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Ser
20 25 30

tcc atg cag ctg ttt gag aat gtc atc taggacacgt ccaaaggagt 144
Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
35 40

gcatggccac agccacctcc accccaaga aacctccatc ctgccaggag cagcctccaa 204

gaaactttta aaaaatagat ttgcaaaaag tgaacagatt gctacacaca cacacacaca 264

cacacacaca cacacacaca cacagccatt catctgggct ggcagagggg acagagtcca 324

gggagggggt gagtctgggt agggggcag tccaggagcc ccagccagcc ctteccaggc 384

cagcgaggcg aggcgtccctc tgggtgagtg gctgacagag caggtctgca ggccaccagc 444

tgctgatgt caccaagaag gggctcagtg gccctgcag gggagggtcc aatctccggt 504

gtgagccac ctgcctccgt tctccattct gctttcttgc cacacagtgg gccggcccca 564

ggctccctcg gtctctctcc cgtagccact ctctgcccac tacctatgct tctagaaagg 624

ccctcacctc aggaccccag agggaccagc tggggggcag gggggagag gggtaatgga 684

ggccaagcgt gcagctttct ggaaattctt ccctgggggt cccaggatcc cctgctactc 744

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 cctcagagga aaggcagtat ggcggaggcc atgggggccc ctccgcatc acacacagcc 1764
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 tcaccaccac accctgcgc gccttggcct tggggccaga ctggtgcac agcccaacca 2004
 ggaggggtct gcctccagc ctgggacaca gaccggccgc atgtctgcat ggcagaagcg 2064
 tctcccttgg ccacggcctg ggaggggtgt tctgttctc agcatccact aatattcagt 2124
 cctgtatatt ttaataaaat aaacttgaca aaggaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 2176

<210> 40

<211> 41

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40

Glu Arg Phe Phe Glu Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Gln Asp Gly Val Thr
 1 5 10 15

Ile Glu Glu Phe Leu Glu Ala Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Ser
 20 25 30

Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
35 40

<210> 41
<211> 2057
<212> DNA
<213> Rattus sp.

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (208)..(963)

<400> 41
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gcccgcaggg ggcgctgtgt gagcgcccta ttctggccac ccggcgcccc ctcccagggc 180
ccaggcggga gcggggcgcc gggggcc atg cgg ggc caa ggc aga aag gag agt 234
Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser
1 5

ttg tcc gaa tcc cga gat ctg gac ggc tcc tat gac cag ctt acg ggc 282
Leu Ser Glu Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly
10 15 20 25

cac cct cca ggg ccc agt aaa aaa gcc ctg aag cag cgt ttc ctc aag 330
His Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys
30 35 40

ctg ctg ccg tgc tgc ggg ccc caa gcc ctg ccc tca gtc agt gaa aac 378
Leu Leu Pro Cys Gly Pro Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Asn
45 50 55

agc gta gag gat gag ttt gaa tta tcc acg gtg tgt cac cga cct gag 426
Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu
60 65 70

ggc ctg gaa caa ctc cag gaa cag acc aag ttc aca cgc aga gag ctg 474
Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu
75 80 85

cag gtc ctg tac cga ggc ttc aag aac gaa tgc ccc agt ggg att gtc 522
Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val
90 95 100 105

aac gag gag aac ttc aag cag att tat tct cag ttc ttt ccc caa gga 570
Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly
110 115 120

gac tcc agc aac tat gct act ttt ctc ttc aat gcc ttt gac acc aac 618
Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn
125 130 135

cac gat ggc tct gtc agt ttt gag gac ttt gtg gct ggt ttg tcg gtg 666
His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val
140 145 150

att ctt cgg ggg acc ata gat gat aga ctg agc tgg gct ttc aac tta 714
 Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu
 155 160 165

tat gac ctc aac aag gac ggc tgt atc aca aag gag gaa atg ctt gac 762
 Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp
 170 175 180 185

att atg aag tcc atc tat gac atg atg ggc aag tac aca tac cct gcc 810
 Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala
 190 195 200

ctc cgg gag gag gcc cca aga gaa cac gtg gag agc ttc ttc cag aag 858
 Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys
 205 210 215

atg gac agg aac aag gac ggc gtg gtg acc atc gag gaa ttc atc gag 906
 Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu
 220 225 230

tct tgt caa cag gac gag aac atc atg agg tcc atg cag ctc tca ccc 954
 Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Ser Pro
 235 240 245

ctt ctc aac tgatacctag tgcgtgaggac acccctgggtg tagggaccaa 1003
 Leu Leu Asn
 250

gtgggtctccc accctctagct cccactctag aaaccacatt agacagaagg tctcctgcta 1063
 tgggtgcttcc cccatcccta atctcttaga ttttccctcaa gactcccttc tcagagaaca 1123
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 ccttagcaat gtccagaaa ttaccgtac acttctcagt gtcttaggag ggcccgggat 1423
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 ccctagggtc cctagggta cccgctccct ctgttttagtc taecacagaga tgctcctgag 1783
 ctcacctaga gggtagggac ggtaggctcc aggtccaacc tctccaggtc agcacctgc 1843
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 ccagggtctg aggggaaggg cctcccggtt ccccatccgt cagacatggt tgactgcttt 1963

gcattttggg ctcttctatc tattttgtaa aataagacat cagatccaat aaaacacacg 2023
 gctatgcaca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 2057

<210> 42
 <211> 252
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 42
 Met Arg Gly Gln Gly Arg Lys Glu Ser Leu Ser Glu Ser Arg Asp Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Gly Ser Tyr Asp Gln Leu Thr Gly His Pro Pro Gly Pro Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Lys Ala Leu Lys Gln Arg Phe Leu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Glu Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Phe Glu
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Thr Val Cys His Arg Pro Glu Gly Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Thr Lys Phe Thr Arg Arg Glu Leu Gln Val Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe
 85 90 95
 Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Ile Val Asn Glu Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln
 100 105 110
 Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ala Thr
 115 120 125
 Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asn His Asp Gly Ser Val Ser Phe
 130 135 140
 Glu Asp Phe Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Ile Leu Arg Gly Thr Ile Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Arg Leu Ser Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly
 165 170 175
 Cys Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ser Ile Tyr Asp
 180 185 190
 Met Met Gly Lys Tyr Thr Tyr Pro Ala Leu Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Arg
 195 200 205
 Glu His Val Glu Ser Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Arg Asn Lys Asp Gly
 210 215 220
 Val Val Thr Ile Glu Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Gln Asp Glu Asn
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Ser Pro Leu Leu Asn
 245 250

<210> 43
 <211> 26
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Xaas at positions 2,5,6,9,17,25 and 26 may be Ile,
 Leu, Val or Met

<220>
 <223> Xaas at positions 3,4,7,8,16,18-20,23 and 24 may
 be any amino acid

<220>
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: consensus
 motif

<400> 43
 Glu Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Asp Lys Asp Gly Asp Gly Xaa
 1 5 10 15

Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Glu Phe Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa
 20 25

<210> 44
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 44
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<210> 45
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 45
 attaacccctc actaaaggga cactactgtt taagctcaag 40

<210> 46
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 46
 taatacgact cactataggg cacctccctc cggctgttc 40

<210> 47
 <211> 40
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 47
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aat aaa gat ggc tac atc act aaa gag gaa atg ctt gat ata atg aaa 77
Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys
155 160 165

gca ata tac gac atg atg ggt aaa tgt aca tat cct gtc ctc aaa gaa 819
 Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu
 170 175 180 185
 gat gca ccc aga caa cac gtc gaa aca ttt ttt cag aaa atg gac aaa 867
 Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His Val Glu Thr Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys
 190 195 200
 aat aaa gat ggg gtt gtt acc ata gat gag ttc att gaa agc tgc caa 915
 Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln
 205 210 215
 aaa gat gaa aac ata atg cgc tcc atg cag ctc ttt gaa aat gtg att 963
 Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
 220 225 230
 taactgtca actagatcct gaatccaaca gacaaatgtg aactattcta ccaccttaa 1023
 agtcggagct accactttta gcatagattg ctgagcttga cactgaagca tattatgcaa 1083
 acaagctttg ttttaatata aagcaatecc caaaagattt gagttttca gttataaatt 1143
 tgcacccott ccataatgcc actgagttca tgggatgttc taactcattt catactctgt 1203
 gaatatccaa aagtaataga atctggcata tagttttatt gattccctag ccattgggatt 1263
 attgaggctt tcacatatca gtgatittaa aataccagtg tttttgtctc tcatttgtat 1323
 gtattcagtc ctaggatttt gaatgggttt ctaataactt gacatctgca ttttaatttc 1383
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 caaataagat tactacaatt aaacacatag ttccagtttc tatggccttc ccttcccacc 1503
 ttctattata aattaatttt atctgggtatt tttaaacatt taaaaattta tcatcagata 1563
 tcagcatatg cctaattatg cctaataaaa ctttaataagc atttaatttt ccatcatata 1623
 ttatagccaa ggccatatata ctatatataa ttttgattt gttaaatctt acaggctgtt 1683
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 aatcctaaca gcattaaagg ccaaatctgt cctctttccc ctgacttctt tacagcatgt 1863
 ttatattaca agccattcag ggacaaagaa accttgacta cccactgttc tactaggaac 1923
 aaacaacacag caagcaaaat tcactttgaa agcaccagtg gttccattac attgacaact 1983
 actaccaaga ttcagtagaa aataagtgtt caacaactaa tccagattac aatatgattt 2043
 agtgcatcat aaaattccaa caattcagat tatttttaat catctcagcc acaactgtaa 2103
 agttgccaca ttactaaaga cacacacatc gtccctgttt tgtagaata tcacaaagac 2163
 caagaggcta cagaaggagg aaatttgcaa ctgtctttgc aacaataaat caggatatcta 2223
 ttctggtgta gagataggat gttgaaagct gccctgtctat caccagtgtg gaaattaaga 2283

gtagtacaat acatgtacac tgaattttgc catgcgtgt ttgtgtaaac tcaatgtgca 2343
 catttttgtat ttcaaaaaga aaaaataaaa gcaaaaataaa atgttwawaa mwmwaaaaaa 2403
 aaaaaaaaaa 2413

<210> 49
 <211> 233
 <212> PRT
 <213> Simian sp.

<400> 49
 Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Trp Glu Ser Glu Gly Leu Gln Thr Val Gly Ile
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 Val Val Ile Ile Cys Ala Ser Leu Lys Leu Leu His Leu Leu Gly Leu
 20 25 30
 Ile Asp Phe Ser Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr
 35 40 45
 Val Arg His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys
 50 55 60
 Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Tyr Ser
 85 90 95
 Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe
 100 105 110
 Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asp His Asn Gly Ala Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe
 115 120 125
 Ile Lys Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Lys Leu
 130 135 140
 Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly
 165 170 175
 Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His Val
 180 185 190
 Glu Thr Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr
 195 200 205
 Ile Asp Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg
 210 215 220
 Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
 225 230

<210> 50
 <211> 1591
 <212> DNA
 <213> Simian sp.

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (265)..(963)

<400> 50
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 ctttcgaggg tgcagctgcg aggaactgct cacttttttc cccttgcaag tctttgttcc 180
 aagcctgacg ttgctacgat tctgtaatta actccctcca ctccaaaggg gtctggaggc 240
 tgggatgctc tgccagctca gagg atg ttg act ctg gag tgg gag tcc gaa 291
 Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Trp Glu Ser Glu
 1 5

gga ctg caa aca gtg ggt att gtt gtg att ata tgt gca tct ctg aag 339
 Gly Leu Gln Thr Val Gly Ile Val Val Ile Ile Cys Ala Ser Leu Lys
 10 15 20 25

ctg ctt cat ttg ctg gga ctg att gat ttt tgg gaa gac agc gtg gaa 387
 Leu Leu His Leu Leu Gly Leu Ile Asp Phe Ser Glu Asp Ser Val Glu
 30 35 40

gat gaa ctg gag atg gcc act gtc agg cat cgg cct gag gcc ctt gag 435
 Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr Val Arg His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu
 45 50 55

ctt ctg gaa gcc cag agc aaa ttt acc aag aaa gag ctt cag atc ctt 483
 Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu
 60 65 70

tac aga gga ttt aag aac gaa tgc ccc agt ggt gtt gtt aat gaa gaa 531
 Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu
 75 80 85

acc ttc aaa gag att tac tgc cag ttc ttt cca cag gga gac tct aca 579
 Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr
 90 95 100 105

aca tat gca cat ttt ctg ttc aat gcg ttt gat acg gac cac aat gga 627
 Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asp His Asn Gly
 110 115 120

gct gtg agt ttc gag gat ttc atc aaa ggt ctt tcc att ttg ctc cgg 675
 Ala Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Lys Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg
 125 130 135

ggg aca gta caa gaa aaa ctc aat tgg gca ttt aat ctg tat gat ata 723
 Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile
 140 145 150

aat aaa gat ggc tac atc act aaa gag gaa atg ctt gat ata atg aaa 771
 Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys
 155 160 165

 gca ata tac gac atg atg ggt aaa tgt aca tat cct gtc ctc aaa gaa 819
 Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu
 170 175 180 185

 gat gca ccc aga caa cac gtc gaa aca ttt ttt cag gct gtt ttc cat 867
 Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His Val Glu Thr Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Phe His
 190 195 200

 tgt atc atc aag tgg aag ttc aag acg gca tca aac aaa aca agg atg 915
 Cys Ile Ile Lys Trp Lys Phe Lys Thr Ala Ser Asn Lys Thr Arg Met
 205 210 215

 ttt aca gac ata tgc aaa ggg tca gga tat cta tcc tcc agt ata tgt 963
 Phe Thr Asp Ile Cys Lys Gly Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Ile Cys
 220 225 230

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 <212> PRT
 <213> Simian sp.

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 Ile Asp Phe Ser Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr
 35 40 45

Val Arg His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys
 50 55 60
 Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Tyr Ser
 85 90 95
 Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe
 100 105 110
 Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asp His Asn Gly Ala Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe
 115 120 125
 Ile Lys Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Lys Leu
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 Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly
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 Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His Val
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 Glu Thr Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Phe His Cys Ile Ile Lys Trp Lys Phe
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 Ser Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ser Ile Cys
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 <211> 2051
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 <213> Rattus sp.

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 <222> (85)..(1305)

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 Met Asn Gly Val Glu Gly Asn Asn Glu
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ctc cct ctc gct aac acc tcg acc tcc gcc ctt gtc ccg gaa gat ctg 159
 Leu Pro Leu Ala Asn Thr Ser Thr Ser Ala Leu Val Pro Glu Asp Leu
 10 15 20 25

gat ctg aag caa gac cag ccg ctc agc gag gaa act gac acg gtg cgg 207
 Asp Leu Lys Gln Asp Gln Pro Leu Ser Glu Glu Thr Asp Thr Val Arg
 30 35 40

gag atg gag gct gca ggt gag gcc ggt gcg gag gga ggc gcg tcc ccc Glu Met Glu Ala Ala Gly Glu Ala Gly Ala Glu Gly Gly Ala Ser Pro	255
45 50 55	
gat tcg gag cac tgc gac ccc cag ctc tgc ctc cga gtg gct gag aat Asp Ser Glu His Cys Asp Pro Gln Leu Cys Leu Arg Val Ala Glu Asn	303
60 65 70	
ggc tgt gct gcc gca gcg gga gag ggg ctg gag gat ggt ctg tct tca Gly Cys Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Glu Gly Leu Glu Asp Gly Leu Ser Ser	351
75 80 85	
tca aag tgt ggg gac gca ccc ttg gcg tct gtg gca gcc aac gac agc Ser Lys Cys Gly Asp Ala Pro Leu Ala Ser Val Ala Ala Asn Asp Ser	399
90 95 100 105	
aat aaa aat ggc tgt cag ctt gca ggg ccg ctc agc cct gct aag cca Asn Lys Asn Gly Cys Gln Leu Ala Gly Pro Leu Ser Pro Ala Lys Pro	447
110 115 120	
aaa act ctg gaa gcc agt ggt gca gtg ggc ctg ggg tcg cag atg atg Lys Thr Leu Glu Ala Ser Gly Ala Val Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Met	495
125 130 135	
cca ggg ccg aag aag acc aag gta atg act acc aag ggc gcc atc tct Pro Gly Pro Lys Lys Thr Lys Val Met Thr Thr Lys Gly Ala Ile Ser	543
140 145 150	
gcg act aca ggc aag gaa gga gaa gca ggg gcg gca atg cag gaa aag Ala Thr Thr Gly Lys Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ala Met Gln Glu Lys	591
155 160 165	
aag ggg gtg cag aaa gaa aaa aag gca gct gga gga ggg aaa gac gag Lys Gly Val Gln Lys Glu Lys Lys Ala Ala Gly Gly Gly Lys Asp Glu	639
170 175 180 185	
act cgt cct aga gcc cct aag atc aat aac tgc atg gac tcc ctg gaa Thr Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Lys Ile Asn Asn Cys Met Asp Ser Leu Glu	687
190 195 200	
gcc atc gat caa gag ctg tca aat gta aat gcg caa gct gac agg gcc Ala Ile Asp Gln Glu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn Ala Gln Ala Asp Arg Ala	735
205 210 215	
ttc ctc cag ctg gaa cgc aaa ttt ggg ccg atg aga agg ctc cac atg Phe Leu Gln Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Gly Arg Met Arg Arg Leu His Met	783
220 225 230	
cag cgc cga agt ttc atc atc caa aac atc cca ggt ttc tgg gtc aca Gln Arg Arg Ser Phe Ile Ile Gln Asn Ile Pro Gly Phe Trp Val Thr	831
235 240 245	
gcg ttt cgg aac cac ccg caa ctg tca ccg atg atc agt ggc caa gat Ala Phe Arg Asn His Pro Gln Leu Ser Pro Met Ile Ser Gly Gln Asp	879
250 255 260 265	
gaa gac atg atg agg tac atg atc aat tta gag gtg gag gag ctt aag Glu Asp Met Met Arg Tyr Met Ile Asn Leu Glu Val Glu Glu Leu Lys	927
270 275 280	

cac cca aga gca ggg tgc aaa ttt aag ttc atc ttc caa agc aac ccc 975
 His Pro Arg Ala Gly Cys Lys Phe Lys Phe Ile Phe Gln Ser Asn Pro
 285 290 295

tac ttc cga aat gag ggg ctg gtc aaa gag tac gag cgc aga tcc tca 1023
 Tyr Phe Arg Asn Glu Gly Leu Val Lys Glu Tyr Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser
 300 305 310

ggt cga gtg gtg tgg ctc tct acg cca atc cgc tgg cac cgg ggt caa 1071
 Gly Arg Val Val Ser Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Arg Trp His Arg Gly Gln
 315 320 325

gaa ccc cag gcc cat atc cac agg aat aga gag ggg aac acg att ccc 1119
 Glu Pro Gln Ala His Ile His Arg Asn Arg Glu Gly Asn Thr Ile Pro
 330 335 340 345

agt ttc ttc aat tgg ttc tca gac cac agc ctc cta gaa ttc gac aga 1167
 Ser Phe Phe Asn Trp Phe Ser Asp His Ser Leu Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg
 350 355 360

ata gct gaa att atc aaa ggg gag ctt tgg tcc aat ccc cta caa tac 1215
 Ile Ala Glu Ile Ile Lys Gly Glu Leu Trp Ser Asn Pro Leu Gln Tyr
 365 370 375

tac ctg atg ggc gat ggg cca cgc aga gga gtt cga gtc cca cca agg 1263
 Tyr Leu Met Gly Asp Gly Pro Arg Arg Gly Val Arg Val Pro Pro Arg
 380 385 390

cag cca gtg gag agt ccc agg tcc ttc agg ttc cag tct ggc 1305
 Gln Pro Val Glu Ser Pro Arg Ser Phe Arg Phe Gln Ser Gly
 395 400 405

taagctctgc cctcgtgaga agctcttaca gaagagtcct taccaccttc tcagcttggc 1365

tagcagcatg cagccttctg totgctttct ctctccttga ttgtgtcctt tggttcttct 1425

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tgatcttcta ggttttttgt tttctttttt aaaagtggtt ctctatcaaa agaaagcttg 1665

acatatcctt accaagaact agccagattt catactgtgt tccgatatc tatgtactgt 1725

gaagaactgt gagtttcgcc actgcaagat gggactgtat cccaatccag coactagccc 1785

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gaagtattag gtgaggagtg ttttctgtca ccacattggt cttgtaccaa tgcacatgta 1965

tcagcttgga tcagctactg actgtctgat atttctaacc cccaacacaa aaaaaaaaaa 2025

aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 2051

<210> 53
 <211> 407
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 53

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			20					25					30		
Leu	Ser	Glu	Glu	Thr	Asp	Thr	Val	Arg	Glu	Met	Glu	Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu
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Ala	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Ser	Pro	Asp	Ser	Glu	His	Cys	Asp	Pro
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Gln	Leu	Cys	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Glu	Asn	Gly	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly
	65				70					75					80
Glu	Gly	Leu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Cys	Gly	Asp	Ala	Pro
				85						90				95	
Leu	Ala	Ser	Val	Ala	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ser	Asn	Lys	Asn	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu
			100						105				110		
Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Lys	Pro	Lys	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Gly
		115					120					125			
Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gln	Met	Met	Pro	Gly	Pro	Lys	Lys	Thr	Lys
	130					135					140				
Val	Met	Thr	Thr	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ile	Ser	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Glu	Gly
	145				150					155					160
Glu	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala	Met	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys	Gly	Val	Gln	Lys	Glu	Lys
			165					170						175	
Lys	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Gly	Lys	Asp	Glu	Thr	Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	Pro	Lys
			180					185					190		
Ile	Asn	Asn	Cys	Met	Asp	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	Asp	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser
			195				200					205			
Asn	Val	Asn	Ala	Gln	Ala	Asp	Arg	Ala	Phe	Leu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Arg	Lys
	210					215					220				
Phe	Gly	Arg	Met	Arg	Arg	Leu	His	Met	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ile	Ile
	225			230					235					240	
Gln	Asn	Ile	Pro	Gly	Phe	Trp	Val	Thr	Ala	Phe	Arg	Asn	His	Pro	Gln
			245					250					255		
Leu	Ser	Pro	Met	Ile	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asp	Glu	Asp	Met	Met	Arg	Tyr	Met
		260						265					270		
Ile	Asn	Leu	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Leu	Lys	His	Pro	Arg	Ala	Gly	Cys	Lys
		275					280								

Phe Lys Phe Ile Phe Gln Ser Asn Pro Tyr Phe Arg Asn Glu Gly Leu
290 295 300

Val Lys Glu Tyr Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser Gly Arg Val Val Ser Leu Ser
305 310 315 320

Thr Pro Ile Arg Trp His Arg Gly Gln Glu Pro Gln Ala His Ile His
325 330 335

Arg Asn Arg Glu Gly Asn Thr Ile Pro Ser Phe Phe Asn Trp Phe Ser
340 345 350

Asp His Ser Leu Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ile Ala Glu Ile Ile Lys Gly
355 360 365

Glu Leu Trp Ser Asn Pro Leu Gln Tyr Tyr Leu Met Gly Asp Gly Pro
370 375 380

Arg Arg Gly Val Arg Val Pro Pro Arg Gln Pro Val Glu Ser Pro Arg
385 390 395 400

Ser Phe Arg Phe Gln Ser Gly
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<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (88)..(1329)

<400> 54

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Met Ser Gly Leu Asp Gly Gly Asn Lys
1 5

ctc cct ctc gcc caa acc ggc ggc ctg gct gct ccc gac cat gcc tca 162
Leu Pro Leu Ala Gln Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala Ala Pro Asp His Ala Ser
10 15 20 25

gga gat ccg gac cta gac cag tgc caa ggg ctc cgt gaa gaa acc gag 210
Gly Asp Pro Asp Leu Asp Gln Cys Gln Gly Leu Arg Glu Glu Thr Glu
30 35 40

gcg aca cag gtg atg gcg aac aca ggt ggg ggc agc ctg gag acc gtt 258
Ala Thr Gln Val Met Ala Asn Thr Gly Gly Gly Ser Leu Glu Thr Val
45 50 55

gcg gag ggg ggt gca tcc cag gat cct gtc gac tgt ggc ccc gcg ctc 306
Ala Glu Gly Gly Ala Ser Gln Asp Pro Val Asp Cys Gly Pro Ala Leu
60 65 70

cgc gtc cca gtt gcc ggg agt cgc ggc ggt gca gcg acc aaa gcc ggg Arg Val Pro Val Ala Gly Ser Arg Gly Gly Ala Thr Lys Ala Gly 75 80 85	354
cag gag gat gct cca cct tct acg aaa ggt ctg gaa gca gcc tct gcc Gln Glu Asp Ala Pro Ser Thr Lys Gly Leu Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala 90 95 100 105	402
gcc gag gct gct gac agc agc cag aaa aat ggc tgt cag ctt gga gag Ala Glu Ala Ala Asp Ser Ser Gln Lys Asn Gly Cys Gln Leu Gly Glu 110 115 120	450
ccc cgt gcc cct gct ggg cag aag gct cta gaa gcc tgt gcc gca ggg Pro Arg Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Cys Gly Ala Gly 125 130 135	498
ggc ttg ggg tct cag atg ata ccg ggg aag aag gcc aag gaa gtg acg Gly Leu Glu Ser Gln Met Ile Pro Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Glu Val Thr 140 145 150	546
act aaa aaa cgc gcc atc tcg gca gca gtg gaa aag gag gga gaa gca Thr Lys Lys Arg Ala Ile Ser Ala Ala Val Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Ala 155 160 165	594
ggg gcg gcg atg gag gaa aag aag gta gtg cag aag gaa aaa aag gtg Gly Ala Ala Met Glu Glu Lys Lys Val Val Gln Lys Glu Lys Lys Val 170 175 180	642
gca gga ggg gtg aaa gag gag aca cgg ccc agg gcc ccg aag atc aat Ala Gly Gly Val Lys Glu Glu Thr Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Lys Ile Asn 190 195 200	690
aac tgc atg gac tca ctg gag gcc atc gat caa gag ttg tca aac gta Asn Cys Met Asp Ser Leu Glu Ala Ile Asp Gln Glu Leu Ser Asn Val 205 210 215	738
aat gcc cag gct gac agg gcc ttc ctt cag ctt gag cgc aag ttt ggc Asn Ala Gln Ala Asp Arg Ala Phe Leu Gln Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Gly 220 225 230	786
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gaa tat gaa cgc aga tcc tct ggc cgg gtg gtg tct ctt tcc act cca 1074
 Glu Tyr Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser Gly Arg Val Val Ser Leu Ser Thr Pro
 315 320 325

atc cgc tgg cac cga ggc caa gac ccc cag gct cat atc cac aga aac 1122
 Ile Arg Trp His Arg Gly Gln Asp Pro Gln Ala His Ile His Arg Asn
 330 335 340 345

cgg gaa ggg aac act atc cct agt ttc ttc aac tgg ttt tca gac cac 1170
 Arg Glu Gly Asn Thr Ile Pro Ser Phe Phe Asn Trp Phe Ser Asp His
 350 355 360

agc ctt cta gaa ttc gac aga att gca gag att atc aaa gga gaa ctg 1218
 Ser Leu Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ile Ala Glu Ile Ile Lys Gly Glu Leu
 365 370 375

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 Gly Ile Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Gln Pro Val Glu Ser Ala Arg Ser Phe
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agg ttc cag tct ggc taatctctgt cctgtgagaa gcttctgcac aagtttccct 1369
 Arg Phe Gln Ser Gly
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4148

<210> 55

<211> 414

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

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Gly Leu Ala Ala Pro Asp His Ala Ser Gly Asp Pro Asp Leu Asp Gln
 20 25 30

Cys Gln Gly Leu Arg Glu Glu Thr Glu Ala Thr Gln Val Met Ala Asn
 35 40 45

Thr Gly Gly Gly Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Ala Glu Gly Gly Ala Ser Gln
 50 55 60

Asp Pro Val Asp Cys Gly Pro Ala Leu Arg Val Pro Val Ala Gly Ser
 65 70 75 80

Arg Gly Gly Ala Ala Thr Lys Ala Gly Gln Glu Asp Ala Pro Pro Ser
 85 90 95

Thr Lys Gly Leu Glu Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Asp Ser Ser
 100 105 110

Gln Lys Asn Gly Cys Gln Leu Gly Glu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln
 115 120 125

Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Cys Gly Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gln Met Ile
 130 135 140

Pro Gly Lys Lys Ala Lys Glu Val Thr Thr Lys Lys Arg Ala Ile Ser
 145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Val Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ala Ala Met Glu Glu Lys
 165 170 175

Lys Val Val Gln Lys Glu Lys Lys Val Ala Gly Gly Val Lys Glu Glu
 180 185 190

Thr Arg Pro Arg Ala Pro Lys Ile Asn Asn Cys Met Asp Ser Leu Glu
 195 200 205

Ala Ile Asp Gln Glu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn Ala Gln Ala Asp Arg Ala
 210 215 220

Phe Leu Gln Leu Glu Arg Lys Phe Gly Arg Met Arg Arg Leu His Met
 225 230 235 240

Gln Arg Arg Ser Phe Ile Ile Gln Asn Ile Pro Gly Phe Trp Val Thr
 245 250 255

Ala Phe Arg Asn His Pro Gln Leu Ser Pro Met Ile Ser Gly Gln Asp
 260 265 270

Glu Asp Met Leu Arg Tyr Met Ile Asn Leu Glu Val Glu Glu Leu Lys
 275 280 285

His Pro Arg Ala Gly Cys Lys Phe Lys Phe Ile Phe Gln Gly Asn Pro
290 295 300

Tyr Phe Arg Asn Glu Gly Leu Val Lys Glu Tyr Glu Arg Arg Ser Ser
305 310 315 320

Gly Arg Val Val Ser Leu Ser Thr Pro Ile Arg Trp His Arg Gly Gln
325 330 335

Asp Pro Gln Ala His Ile His Arg Asn Arg Glu Gly Asn Thr Ile Pro
340 345 350

Ser Phe Phe Asn Trp Phe Ser Asp His Ser Leu Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg
355 360 365

Ile Ala Glu Ile Ile Lys Gly Glu Leu Trp Pro Asn Pro Leu Gln Tyr
370 375 380

Tyr Leu Met Gly Glu Gly Pro Arg Arg Gly Ile Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg
385 390 395 400

Gln Pro Val Glu Ser Ala Arg Ser Phe Arg Phe Gln Ser Gly
405 410

<210> 56

<211> 2643

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(801)

<400> 56

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Leu Lys Gly Ala Arg Pro Arg Val Val Asn Ser Thr Cys Ser Asp Phe
1 5 10 15

aac cat ggc tca gct ctg cac atc gct gcc tcg aat ctg tgc ctg ggc 96
Asn His Gly Ser Ala Leu His Ile Ala Ala Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Gly
20 25 30

gcc gcc aaa tgt tta ctg gag cat ggt gcc aac cca gcg ctg agg aat 144
Ala Ala Lys Cys Leu Leu Glu His Gly Ala Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Asn
35 40 45

cga aaa gga cag gta cca gcg gaa gtg gtc cca gac ccc atg gac atg 192
Arg Lys Gly Gln Val Pro Ala Glu Val Val Pro Asp Pro Met Asp Met
50 55 60

tcc ctt gac aag gca gag gca gcc ctg gtg gcc aag gaa ttg cgg acg 240
Ser Leu Asp Lys Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Val Ala Lys Glu Leu Arg Thr
65 70 75 80

ctg cta gaa gag gct gtg cca ctg tcc tgc acc ctt cct aaa gtc aca 288
Leu Leu Glu Glu Ala Val Pro Leu Ser Cys Thr Leu Pro Lys Val Thr
85 90 95

cta ccc aac tat gac aac gtc cca ggc aat ctc atg ctc agc gcg ctg 336
 Leu Pro Asn Tyr Asp Asn Val Pro Gly Asn Leu Met Leu Ser Ala Leu
 100 105 110

ggc ctg cgt cta gga gac cga gtg ctc ctc gat ggc cag aag acg ggc 384
 Gly Leu Arg Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gly Gln Lys Thr Gly
 115 120 125

acg ctg agg ttc tgc ggg acc acc gag ttc gcc agt ggc cag tgg gtg 432
 Thr Leu Arg Phe Cys Gly Thr Thr Glu Phe Ala Ser Gly Gln Trp Val
 130 135 140

ggc gtg gag cta gat gaa cgg gaa ggc aag aac gac ggc agc gtt ggg 480
 Gly Val Glu Leu Asp Glu Pro Glu Gly Lys Asn Asp Gly Ser Val Gly
 145 150 155 160

ggt gtc cgg tac ttc atc tgc cct ccc aag cag ggt ctc ttt gca tct 528
 Gly Val Arg Tyr Phe Ile Cys Pro Pro Lys Gln Gly Leu Phe Ala Ser
 165 170 175

gtg tcc aag gtc tcc aag gca gtg gat gca ccc ccc tca tct gtt acc 576
 Val Ser Lys Val Ser Lys Ala Val Asp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ser Val Thr
 180 185 190

tcc acg ccc cgc act ccc cgg atg gac ttc tcc cgt gta acg ggc aaa 624
 Ser Thr Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Met Asp Phe Ser Arg Val Thr Gly Lys
 195 200 205

ggc cgg agg gaa cac aaa ggg aag aag aag tcc cca tct tcc cca tct 672
 Gly Arg Arg Glu His Lys Gly Lys Lys Lys Ser Pro Ser Ser Pro Ser
 210 215 220

ctg ggc agc ctg cag cag cgt gaa ggg gcc aaa gct gaa gtt gga gac 720
 Leu Gly Ser Leu Gln Gln Arg Glu Gly Ala Lys Ala Glu Val Gly Asp
 225 230 235 240

caa gtc ctt gtg gca ggc cag aac agg gat tgt gcg ttt cta tgg gaa 768
 Gln Val Leu Val Ala Gly Gln Asn Arg Asp Cys Ala Phe Leu Trp Glu
 245 250 255

gac aga ctt tgc tcc agg tta ctg gta tgg cat tgaactggac cagccccagg 821
 Asp Arg Leu Cys Ser Arg Leu Leu Val Trp His
 260 265

gcaagcatga cggtctgtg ttcggtgtcc ggtactttac ctgtgcccg aggacgggg 881

tctttgcacc agcatctcgt atccagagga ttggtggatc cactgatccc cctggagaca 941

gtgttgagac aaaaaaagt catcaagtga caatgacaca gcccaaacgc accttcacaa 1001

cagtcgggac cccaaaggac attgcatcag agaactctat ctccagggtta ctctctgtct 1061

gctggtttcc ttggatgtg agggcgagaga tgcagtttta gagacctgga tacctgacac 1121

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aagagattcc ctgagtagca ccttcaggct agtccctgtc cctaccctc cagagcagat 1361

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<210> 57

<211> 267

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus sp.

<400> 57

Leu Lys Gly Ala Arg Pro Arg Val Val Asn Ser Thr Cys Ser Asp Phe
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Asn His Gly Ser Ala Leu His Ile Ala Ala Ser Asn Leu Cys Leu Gly
 20 25 30

Ala Ala Lys Cys Leu Leu Glu His Gly Ala Asn Pro Ala Leu Arg Asn
 35 40 45

Asp Arg Leu Cys Ser Arg Leu Leu Val Trp His
260 265

cgc tta gct gaa atg cct gca gat agt gga tac cct gca tac ctt ggt 96
Arg Leu Ala Glu Met Pro Ala Asp Ser Gly Tyr Pro Ala Tyr Leu Gly
20 25 30

gcc cga ctg gct tct ttc tat gag cga gca ggc aga gtg aaa tgt ctt Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Tyr Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Val Lys Cys Leu 35 40 45	144
gga aac cct gag aga gaa ggg agt gtc agc att gta gga gca gtt tct Gly Asn Pro Glu Arg Glu Gly Ser Val Ser Ile Val Gly Ala Val Ser 50 55 60	192
cca cct ggt ggt gat ttt tct gat cca gtc aca tct gct act ctg ggt Pro Pro Gly Gly Asp Phe Ser Asp Pro Val Thr Ser Ala Thr Leu Gly 65 70 75 80	240
att gtt cag gtg ttc tgg ggc ttg gat aag aag cta gct cag cgc aag Ile Val Gln Val Phe Trp Gly Leu Asp Lys Lys Leu Ala Gln Arg Lys 85 90 95	288
cac ttc cgg tcc gtc aac tgg ctc att agc tac agc aag tac atg cgc His Phe Pro Ser Val Asn Trp Leu Ile Ser Tyr Ser Lys Tyr Met Arg 100 105 110	336
gcc ctg gac gag tac tat gac aaa cac ttc aca gag ttc gtg cct ctg Ala Leu Asp Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Lys His Phe Thr Glu Phe Val Pro Leu 115 120 125	384
agg acc aaa gct aag gag att ctg cag gaa gag gag gat ctg gcg gaa Arg Thr Lys Ala Lys Glu Ile Leu Gln Glu Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala Glu 130 135 140	432
atc gtg cag ctc gtg gga aag gcg tct tta gca gag aca gat aaa atc Ile Val Gln Leu Val Gly Lys Ala Ser Leu Ala Glu Thr Asp Lys Ile 145 150 155 160	480
acc ctg gag gta gca aaa ctt atc aaa gat gac ttc cta caa caa aat Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Lys Asp Asp Phe Leu Gln Gln Asn 165 170 175	528
ggg tac act cct tat gac agg ttc tgt cca ttc tat aag acg gtg ggg Gly Tyr Thr Pro Tyr Asp Arg Phe Cys Pro Phe Tyr Lys Thr Val Gly 180 185 190	576
atg ctg tcc aac atg att tca ttc tat gat atg gcc cgc cgg gct gtg Met Leu Ser Asn Met Ile Ser Phe Tyr Asp Met Ala Arg Arg Ala Val 195 200 205	624
gag acc acc gcc cag agt gac aat aag atc aca tgg tcc att atc cgt Glu Thr Thr Ala Gln Ser Asp Asn Lys Ile Thr Thr Ser Ile Ile Arg 210 215 220	672
gag cac atg ggg gag att ctc tat aaa ctt tcc tcc atg aaa ttc aag Glu His Met Gly Glu Ile Leu Tyr Lys Leu Ser Ser Met Lys Phe Lys 225 230 235 240	720
gat cca gtg aag gat ggc gag gca aag atc aag gcc gac tac gca cag Asp Pro Val Lys Asp Gly Glu Ala Lys Ile Lys Ala Asp Tyr Ala Gln 245 250 255	768
ctt ctt gaa gat atg cag aac gca ttc cgt agc ctg gaa gat Leu Leu Glu Asp Met Gln Asn Ala Phe Arg Ser Leu Glu Asp 260 265 270	810

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 ggattttaat taagagatc 2929

<210> 59
 <211> 270
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 59
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 1 5 10 15
 Arg Leu Ala Glu Met Pro Ala Asp Ser Gly Tyr Pro Ala Tyr Leu Gly
 20 25 30
 Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Tyr Glu Arg Ala Gly Arg Val Lys Cys Leu
 35 40 45
 Gly Asn Pro Glu Arg Glu Gly Ser Val Ser Ile Val Gly Ala Val Ser
 50 55 60
 Pro Pro Gly Gly Asp Phe Ser Asp Pro Val Thr Ser Ala Thr Leu Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Val Gln Val Phe Trp Gly Leu Asp Lys Lys Leu Ala Gln Arg Lys
 85 90 95
 His Phe Pro Ser Val Asn Trp Leu Ile Ser Tyr Ser Lys Tyr Met Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Leu Asp Glu Tyr Tyr Asp Lys His Phe Thr Glu Phe Val Pro Leu
 115 120 125
 Arg Thr Lys Ala Lys Glu Ile Leu Gln Glu Glu Asp Leu Ala Glu
 130 135 140
 Ile Val Gln Leu Val Gly Lys Ala Ser Leu Ala Glu Thr Asp Lys Ile
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Leu Glu Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Lys Asp Asp Phe Leu Gln Gln Asn
 165 170 175
 Gly Tyr Thr Pro Tyr Asp Arg Phe Cys Pro Phe Tyr Lys Thr Val Gly
 180 185 190
 Met Leu Ser Asn Met Ile Ser Phe Tyr Asp Met Ala Arg Arg Ala Val
 195 200 205
 Glu Thr Thr Ala Gln Ser Asp Asn Lys Ile Thr Trp Ser Ile Ile Arg
 210 215 220

Glu His Met Gly Glu Ile Leu Tyr Lys Leu Ser Ser Met Lys Phe Lys
225 230 235 240

Asp Pro Val Lys Asp Gly Glu Ala Lys Ile Lys Ala Asp Tyr Ala Gln
245 250 255

Leu Leu Glu Asp Met Gln Asn Ala Phe Arg Ser Leu Glu Asp
260 265 270

<210> 60

<211> 1489

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(1053)

<400> 60

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Ala Arg Leu Pro Ala Pro Glu His Ala Arg Gln Gln Pro Leu Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

ggc cct gag ccc gga tgc tcc gcc cgg gtt cca gtt ccc gcc gtg gcc 96
Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Arg Val Pro Val Pro Gly Val Ala
20 25 30

agt agg cgg cag ccg cga gcc gcc aag cca ccc agc ggg gac gcc ctg 144
Ser Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Gly Gly Lys Pro Pro Ser Gly Asp Gly Leu
35 40 45

gag tgc gcc ccc tct cca cgc ccc ctt ctc cac gcg cgc ggg gag gca 192
Glu Ser Gly Pro Ser Pro Arg Pro Leu Leu His Ala Arg Gly Glu Ala
50 55 60

ggg ctc cac cgc cag tct gga agg gtt cca cat aca gga acg gcc tac 240
Gly Leu His Arg Gln Ser Gly Arg Val Pro His Thr Gly Thr Ala Tyr
65 70 75 80

ttc gca gat gag ccc acc gag gct cag gct ccg gcc gga ttc tgc gtg 288
Phe Ala Asp Glu Pro Thr Glu Ala Gln Ala Pro Gly Gly Phe Cys Val
85 90 95

tca ccc tgc ctc ctt ggg gtc cgc tgg ccg gcc tgt gcc acc cgg acg 336
Ser Pro Ser Leu Leu Gly Val Arg Trp Pro Ala Cys Ala Thr Arg Thr
100 105 110

ccc gcc tca ctg cct ctg tct ccc cca tca gcg cag ccc cgg acg cta 384
Pro Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Gln Pro Arg Thr Leu
115 120 125

tgg ccc acc cct cca gct gcc ccc tgc agt agg atg gta gca cgt aac 432
Trp Pro Thr Pro Pro Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Arg Met Val Ala Arg Asn
130 135 140

cag gtg gca gcc gac aat gcg atc tcc ccg gca tca gag ccc cga cgg 480
Gln Val Ala Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser Glu Pro Arg Arg
145 150 155 160

cgg cca gag cca tcc tgc tcc tgc tct tgc tcc tgc ccg gcg gcc ccg 528
 Arg Pro Glu Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro
 165 170 175

gcg cgt ccc ccg ccc tgc ccg gtg gtc ccg gcc ccg gct ccg ggc gac 576
 Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Cys Pro Val Val Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Gly Asp
 180 185 190

act cac ttc cgc acc ttc cgc tcc cac tct gat tac ccg cgc atc acg 624
 Thr His Phe Arg Thr Phe Arg Ser His Ser Asp Tyr Arg Arg Ile Thr
 195 200 205

ccg acc agc gct ctc ctg gac gcc tgc ggc ttc tac tgg gga ccc ctg 672
 Arg Thr Ser Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Cys Gly Phe Tyr Trp Gly Pro Leu
 210 215 220

agc gtg cat ggg gcg cac gaa ccg ctg cgt gcc gag ccc gtg ggc acc 720
 Ser Val His Gly Ala His Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Glu Pro Val Gly Thr
 225 230 235 240

ttc ttg gtg cgc gac agt cgc cag ccg aac tgc ttc ttc gcg ctc agc 768
 Phe Leu Val Arg Asp Ser Arg Gln Arg Asn Cys Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser
 245 250 255

gtg aag atg gct tgc ggc ccc acg agc att cgt gtg cac ttc cag gcc 816
 Val Lys Met Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ile Arg Val His Phe Gln Ala
 260 265 270

gcc cgc ttc cac ctg gac ggc agc cgc gag acc ttc gac tgc ctc ttc 864
 Gly Arg Phe His Leu Asp Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Phe Asn Cys Leu Phe
 275 280 285

gag ctg ctg gag cac tac gtg gcg gcg ccg cgc cgc atg ttg ggg gcc 912
 Glu Leu Leu Glu His Tyr Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Arg Met Leu Gly Ala
 290 295 300

cca ctg cgc cag cgc cgc gtg ccg ccg ctg cag gag ctg tgt cgc cag 960
 Pro Leu Arg Gln Arg Arg Val Arg Pro Leu Gln Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln
 305 310 315 320

cgc atc gtg gcc gcc gtg ggt cgc gag aac ctg gca cgc atc oct ctt 1008
 Arg Ile Val Ala Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Asn Leu Ala Arg Ile Pro Leu
 325 330 335

aac ccg gta ctc cgt gac tac ctg agt tcc ttc ccc ttc cag atc 1053
 Asn Pro Val Leu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe Pro Phe Gln Ile
 340 345 350

tgaccggctg ccgccgtgcc cgcagcatta agtgggagcg ccttattatt tcttattatt 1113

aattattatt atttttctgg aaaccaogtg gagccctccc cgcctaggtc ggagggagtg 1173

ggtgtggagg gtgagatgcc tcccacttct ggctggagac cttatcccgc ctctcggggg 1233

gcctcccctc ctggtgctcc ctcccggtcc ccttggttgt agcagcttgt gtctggggcc 1293

aggacctgaa ctccacgcct acctctccat gtttacatgt tccagtatc ttgcacaaa 1353

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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa

1489

<210> 61

<211> 351

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus sp.

<400> 61

Ala Arg Leu Pro Ala Pro Glu His Ala Arg Gln Gln Pro Leu Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Ser Ser Ala Arg Val Pro Val Pro Gly Val Ala
20 25 30

Ser Arg Arg Gln Pro Arg Gly Gly Lys Pro Pro Ser Gly Asp Gly Leu
35 40 45

Glu Ser Gly Pro Ser Pro Arg Pro Leu Leu His Ala Arg Gly Glu Ala
50 55 60

Gly Leu His Arg Gln Ser Gly Arg Val Pro His Thr Gly Thr Ala Tyr
65 70 75 80

Phe Ala Asp Glu Pro Thr Glu Ala Gln Ala Pro Gly Gly Phe Cys Val
85 90 95

Ser Pro Ser Leu Leu Gly Val Arg Trp Pro Ala Cys Ala Thr Arg Thr
100 105 110

Pro Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Ala Gln Pro Arg Thr Leu
115 120 125

Trp Pro Thr Pro Pro Ala Gly Pro Ser Ser Arg Met Val Ala Arg Asn
130 135 140

Gln Val Ala Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Pro Ala Ser Glu Pro Arg Arg
145 150 155 160

Arg Pro Glu Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro
165 170 175

Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Cys Pro Val Val Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Gly Asp
180 185 190

Thr His Phe Arg Thr Phe Arg Ser His Ser Asp Tyr Arg Arg Ile Thr
195 200 205

Arg Thr Ser Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Cys Gly Phe Tyr Trp Gly Pro Leu
210 215 220

Ser Val His Gly Ala His Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Glu Pro Val Gly Thr
225 230 235 240

Phe Leu Val Arg Asp Ser Arg Gln Arg Asn Cys Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser
245 250 255

Val Lys Met Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ile Arg Val His Phe Gln Ala
260 265 270

Gly Arg Phe His Leu Asp Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Phe Asp Cys Leu Phe
275 280 285

Glu Leu Leu Glu His Tyr Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Arg Met Leu Gly Ala
290 295 300

Pro Leu Arg Gln Arg Arg Val Arg Pro Leu Gln Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln
305 310 315 320

Arg Ile Val Ala Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Asn Leu Ala Arg Ile Pro Leu
325 330 335

Asn Pro Val Leu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe Pro Phe Gln Ile
340 345 350

<210> 62

<211> 1194

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (130)..(765)

<400> 62

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tccagtagg atg gta gca cgt aac cag gtg gca gcc gac aat gcg atc tcc 171

Met Val Ala Arg Asn Gln Val Ala Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser
1 5 10

cgc gca tca gag ccc cga cgg cgg cca gag cca tcc tgc tcc tgc tct 219

Pro Ala Ser Glu Pro Arg Arg Arg Pro Glu Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
15 20 25 30

tgc tcc tgc cgc gcg gcc cgc gcg cgt ccc cgg ccc tgc cgc gtg gtc 267

Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Cys Pro Val Val
35 40 45

cgc gcc cgc gct cgc gcc gac act cac ttc cgc acc ttc cgc tcc cac 315

Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Gly Asp Thr His Phe Arg Thr Phe Arg Ser His
50 55 60

tct gat tac cgc cgc atc acg cgg acc agc gct ctc ctg gac gcc tgc 363

Ser Asp Tyr Arg Arg Ile Thr Arg Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Ala Cys
65 70 75

ggc ttc tac tgg gga ccc ctg agc gtg cat ggg gcg cac gaa cgg ctg 411

Gly Phe Tyr Trp Gly Pro Leu Ser Val His Gly Ala His Glu Arg Leu
80 85 90

cgt gcc gag ccc gtg gcc acc ttc ttg gtg cgc gac agt cgc cag cgg 459

Arg Ala Glu Pro Val Gly Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asp Ser Arg Gln Arg
95 100 105 110

aac tgc ttc ttc gcg ctc agc gtg aag atg gct tcg ggc ccc acg agc 507
 Asn Cys Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Met Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser
 115 120 125

att cgt gtg cac ttc cag gcc gcc cgc ttc cac ctg gac gcc agc cgc 555
 Ile Arg Val His Phe Gln Ala Gly Arg Phe His Leu Asp Gly Ser Arg
 130 135 140

gag acc ttc gac tgc ctc ttc gag ctg ctg gag cac tac gtg gcg gcg 603
 Glu Thr Phe Asp Cys Leu Phe Glu Leu Leu Glu His Tyr Val Ala Ala
 145 150 155

ccg cgc cgc atg ttg ggg gcc cca ctg cgc cag cgc cgc gtg cgg ccg 651
 Pro Arg Arg Met Leu Gly Ala Pro Leu Arg Gln Arg Arg Val Arg Pro
 160 165 170

ctg cag gag ctg tgt cgc cag cgc atc gtg gcc gcc gtg ggt cgc gag 699
 Leu Gln Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Arg Ile Val Ala Ala Val Gly Arg Glu
 175 180 185 190

aac ctg gca cgc atc cct ctt aac ccg gta ctc cgt gac tac ctg agt 747
 Asn Leu Ala Arg Ile Pro Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Ser
 195 200 205

tcc ttc ccc ttc cag atc tgaccggctg ccgccgtgcc cgcagcatta 795
 Ser Phe Pro Phe Gln Ile
 210

agtgggagcg ccttattatt tcttattatt aattattatt atttttctgg aaccacgtgg 855
 gagccctccc cgcttaggtc ggaggagtg ggtgtggagg gtgagatgcc tcccacttct 915
 ggctggagac cttatcccg cctcggggg gcccccctc ctggtgtccc ctcccgtccc 975
 ccctggttgt agcagottgt gtctggggcc aggaacctgaa ctccacgcct acctctccat 1035
 gtttaccatgt tccagatc tttgcacaaa ccaggggttg gggagggtct ctggcttcat 1095
 ttttctgctg tgcagaatat tctattttat atttttacct ccagtttaga taataaaactt 1155
 tattatgaaa gttttttttt taataaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1194

<210> 63
 <211> 212
 <212> PRT
 <213> Rattus sp.

<400> 63
 Met Val Ala Arg Asn Gln Val Ala Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ser Pro Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Glu Pro Arg Arg Pro Glu Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Cys Pro Val Val Pro Ala
 35 40 45
 Pro Ala Pro Gly Asp Thr His Phe Arg Thr Phe Arg Ser His Ser Asp
 50 55 60

Tyr Arg Arg Ile Thr Arg Thr Ser Ala Leu Leu Asp Ala Cys Gly Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Trp Gly Pro Leu Ser Val His Gly Ala His Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala
 85 90 95
 Glu Pro Val Gly Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asp Ser Arg Gln Arg Asn Cys
 100 105 110
 Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser Val Lys Met Ala Ser Gly Pro Thr Ser Ile Arg
 115 120 125
 Val His Phe Gln Ala Gly Arg Phe His Leu Asp Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr
 130 135 140
 Phe Asp Cys Leu Phe Glu Leu Leu Glu His Tyr Val Ala Ala Pro Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Met Leu Gly Ala Pro Leu Arg Gln Arg Arg Val Arg Pro Leu Gln
 165 170 175
 Glu Leu Cys Arg Gln Arg Ile Val Ala Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Asn Leu
 180 185 190
 Ala Arg Ile Pro Leu Asn Pro Val Leu Arg Asp Tyr Leu Ser Ser Phe
 195 200 205
 Pro Phe Gln Ile
 210

<210> 64
 <211> 600
 <212> DNA
 <213> Rattus sp.

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (52)..(336)

<400> 64
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 Met Pro
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 tcc caa atg gag cat gcc atg gaa acc atg atg ctt aca ttt cac agg 105
 Ser Gln Met Glu His Ala Met Glu Thr Met Met Leu Thr Phe His Arg
 5 10 15
 ttt gca ggg gaa aaa aac tac ttg aca aag gag gac ctg aga gtg ctc 153
 Phe Ala Gly Glu Lys Asn Tyr Leu Thr Lys Glu Asp Leu Arg Val Leu
 20 25 30
 atg gaa agg gag ttc cct ggg ttt ttg gaa aat caa aag gac cct ctg 201
 Met Glu Arg Glu Phe Pro Gly Phe Leu Glu Asn Gln Lys Asp Pro Leu
 35 40 45 50

```

gct gtg gac aaa ata atg aaa gac ctg gac cag tgc cga gat gga aaa 249
Ala Val Asp Lys Ile Met Lys Asp Leu Asp Gln Cys Arg Asp Gly Lys
      55      60      65

gtg ggc ttc cag agc ttt cta tca cta gtg gcg ggg ctc atc att gca 297
Val Gly Phe Gln Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Ile Ile Ala
      70      75      80

tgc aat gac tat ttt gta gta cac atg aag cag aag aag taggcgaact 346
Cys Asn Asp Tyr Phe Val Val His Met Lys Gln Lys Lys
      85      90      95

ggagcccttg taccacacacc ttgatgcgtc ctctcccatg gggccaactg aggaatctgc 406

cccactgctt cctgtgagca gatcaggacc cttaggaaat gtgcaataa catccaactc 466

caattcgaca agcagagaaa gaaaagttaa tccaatgaca gaggagcttt cgagttttat 526

attgtttgca tccggttgcc ctcaataaag aaagtctttt tttttaagtt ccgaaaaaaa 586

aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 600

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<210> 65
<211> 95
<212> PRT
<213> Rattus sp.

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<400> 65
Met Pro Ser Gln Met Glu His Ala Met Glu Thr Met Met Leu Thr Phe
  1      5      10      15

His Arg Phe Ala Gly Glu Lys Asn Tyr Leu Thr Lys Glu Asp Leu Arg
      20      25      30

Val Leu Met Glu Arg Glu Phe Pro Gly Phe Leu Glu Asn Gln Lys Asp
      35      40      45

Pro Leu Ala Val Asp Lys Ile Met Lys Asp Leu Asp Gln Cys Arg Asp
      50      55      60

Gly Lys Val Gly Phe Gln Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Val Ala Gly Leu Ile
      65      70      75      80

Ile Ala Cys Asn Asp Tyr Phe Val Val His Met Lys Gln Lys Lys
      85      90      95

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<210> 66
<211> 639
<212> DNA
<213> Rattus sp.

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<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(636)

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<400> 66
atg gcg tac gcc tat ctc ttc aag tac atc atc atc ggc gac aca ggt 48
Met Ala Tyr Ala Tyr Leu Phe Lys Tyr Ile Ile Ile Gly Asp Thr Gly

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1	5	10	15	
gtt ggt aaa tcg tgc tta ttg cta cag ttt aca gac aag agg ttt cag				96
Val Gly Lys Ser Cys Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Thr Asp Lys Arg Phe Gln	20	25	30	
ccg gtg cat gac ctc aca att ggt gta gag ttt ggt gct cga atg ata				144
Pro Val His Asp Leu Thr Ile Gly Val Glu Phe Gly Ala Arg Met Ile	35	40	45	
acc att gat ggg aaa cag ata aaa ctc cag atc tgg gat aca gca ggg				192
Thr Ile Asp Gly Lys Gln Ile Lys Leu Gln Ile Trp Asp Thr Ala Gly	50	55	60	
cag gag tcc ttt cgt tct atc aca agg tca tat tac aga ggt gca gcg				240
Gln Glu Ser Phe Arg Ser Ile Thr Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Arg Gly Ala Ala	65	70	75	80
ggg gct tta cta gtg tat gat att aca agg aga gac acg ttc aac cac				288
Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Tyr Asp Ile Thr Arg Arg Asp Thr Phe Asn His	85	90	95	
ttg aca acc tgg tta gaa gac gcc cgt cag cat tcc aat tcc aac atg				336
Leu Thr Thr Trp Leu Glu Asp Ala Arg Gln His Ser Asn Ser Asn Met	100	105	110	
gtc atc atg ctt att gga aat aaa agt gac tta gaa tct agg aga gaa				384
Val Ile Met Leu Ile Gly Asn Lys Ser Asp Leu Glu Ser Arg Arg Glu	115	120	125	
gtg aaa aag gaa gaa ggt gaa gct ttt gca cga gag cat gga ctt atc				432
Val Lys Lys Glu Glu Gly Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg Glu His Gly Leu Ile	130	135	140	
ttc atg gaa act tct gcc aag act gct tct aat gta gag gag gca ttt				480
Phe Met Glu Thr Ser Ala Lys Thr Ala Ser Asn Val Glu Glu Ala Phe	145	150	155	160
att aac aca gca aaa gaa att tat gaa aaa atc caa gaa ggg gtc ttt				528
Ile Asn Thr Ala Lys Glu Ile Tyr Glu Lys Ile Gln Glu Gly Val Phe	165	170	175	
gac att aat aat gag gca aac ggc atc aaa att ggc cct cag cat gct				576
Asp Ile Asn Asn Glu Ala Asn Gly Ile Lys Ile Gly Pro Gln His Ala	180	185	190	
gct acc aat gca tct cac gga ggc aac caa gga ggg cag cag gca ggg				624
Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser His Gly Gly Asn Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Ala Gly	195	200	205	
gga ggc tgc tgc tga				639
Gly Gly Cys Cys	210			

<210> 67

<211> 212

<212> PRT

<213> Rattus sp.

<400> 67

Met Ala Tyr Ala Tyr Leu Phe Lys Tyr Ile Ile Ile Gly Asp Thr Gly
 1 5 10 15

Val Gly Lys Ser Cys Leu Leu Leu Gln Phe Thr Asp Lys Arg Phe Gln
 20 25 30

Pro Val His Asp Leu Thr Ile Gly Val Glu Phe Gly Ala Arg Met Ile
 35 40 45

Thr Ile Asp Gly Lys Gln Ile Lys Leu Gln Ile Trp Asp Thr Ala Gly
 50 55 60

Gln Glu Ser Phe Arg Ser Ile Thr Arg Ser Tyr Tyr Arg Gly Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Tyr Asp Ile Thr Arg Arg Asp Thr Phe Asn His
 85 90 95

Leu Thr Thr Trp Leu Glu Asp Ala Arg Gln His Ser Asn Ser Asn Met
 100 105 110

Val Ile Met Leu Ile Gly Asn Lys Ser Asp Leu Glu Ser Arg Arg Glu
 115 120 125

Val Lys Lys Glu Glu Gly Glu Ala Phe Ala Arg Glu His Gly Leu Ile
 130 135 140

Phe Met Glu Thr Ser Ala Lys Thr Ala Ser Asn Val Glu Glu Ala Phe
 145 150 155 160

Ile Asn Thr Ala Lys Glu Ile Tyr Glu Lys Ile Gln Glu Gly Val Phe
 165 170 175

Asp Ile Asn Asn Glu Ala Asn Gly Ile Lys Ile Gly Pro Gln His Ala
 180 185 190

Ala Thr Asn Ala Ser His Gly Gly Asn Gln Gly Gly Gln Gln Ala Gly
 195 200 205

Gly Gly Cys Cys
 210

<210> 68

<211> 816

<212> DNA

<213> Rattus sp.

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(813)

<400> 68

atg gtg ctg ctc aag gaa tat cgg gtc atc ctg cct gtg tct gta gat 48
 Met Val Leu Leu Lys Glu Tyr Arg Val Ile Leu Pro Val Ser Val Asp
 1 5 10 15

gag tat caa gtg ggg cag ctg tac tct gtg gct gaa gcc agt aaa aat Glu Tyr Gln Val Gly Gln Leu Tyr Ser Val Ala Glu Ala Ser Lys Asn 20 25 30	96
gaa act ggt ggt ggg gaa ggt gtg gag gtc ctg gtg aac gag ccc tac Glu Thr Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Val Glu Val Asn Glu Pro Tyr 35 40 45	144
gag aag gat gat ggc gag aaa ggc cag tac aca cac aag atc tac cac Glu Lys Asp Asp Gly Glu Lys Gly Gln Tyr Thr His Lys Ile Tyr His 50 55 60	192
tta cag agc aaa gtt ccc acg ttt gtt cga atg ctg gcc cca gaa ggc Leu Gln Ser Lys Val Pro Thr Phe Val Arg Met Leu Ala Pro Glu Gly 65 70 75 80	240
gcc ctg aat ata cat gag aaa gcc tgg aat gcc tac cct tac tgc aga Ala Leu Asn Ile His Glu Lys Ala Trp Asn Ala Tyr Pro Tyr Cys Arg 85 90 95	288
acc gtt att aca aat gag tac atg aag gaa gac ttt ctc att aaa att Thr Val Ile Thr Asn Glu Tyr Met Lys Glu Asp Phe Leu Ile Lys Ile 100 105 110	336
gaa acc tgg cac aag cca gac ctt ggc acc cag gag aat gtg cat aaa Glu Thr Trp His Lys Pro Asp Leu Gly Thr Gln Glu Asn Val His Lys 115 120 125	384
ctg gag cct gag gca tgg aaa cat gtg gaa gct ata tat ata gac atc Leu Glu Pro Glu Ala Trp Lys His Val Glu Ala Ile Tyr Ile Asp Ile 130 135 140	432
gct gat cga agc caa gta ctt agc aag gat tac aag gca gag gaa gac Ala Asp Arg Ser Gln Val Leu Ser Lys Asp Tyr Lys Ala Glu Glu Asp 145 150 155 160	480
cca gca aaa ttt aaa tct atc aaa aca gga cga gga cca ttg ggc ccg Pro Ala Lys Phe Lys Ser Ile Lys Thr Gly Arg Gly Pro Leu Gly Pro 165 170 175	528
aat tgg aag caa gaa ctt gtc aat cag aag gac tgc cca tat atg tgt Asn Trp Lys Gln Glu Leu Val Asn Gln Lys Asp Cys Pro Tyr Met Cys 180 185 190	576
gca tac aaa ctg gtt act gtc aag ttc aag tgg tgg ggc ttg cag aac Ala Tyr Lys Leu Val Thr Val Lys Phe Lys Trp Trp Gly Leu Gln Asn 195 200 205	624
aaa gtg gaa aac ttt ata cat aag caa gag aag cgt ctg ttt aca aac Lys Val Glu Asn Phe Ile His Lys Gln Glu Lys Arg Leu Phe Thr Asn 210 215 220	672
ttt cac agg cag ctg ttc tgt tgg ctt gat aaa tgg gtt gat ctg act Phe His Arg Gln Leu Phe Cys Trp Leu Asp Lys Trp Val Asp Leu Thr 225 230 235 240	720
atg gat gac att cgg agg atg gaa gaa gag acg aag aga cag ctg gat Met Asp Asp Ile Arg Arg Met Glu Glu Glu Thr Lys Arg Gln Leu Asp 245 250 255	768

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gag atg aga caa aag gac ccc gtg aaa gga atg aca gca gat gac tag   816
Glu Met Arg  Gln Lys Asp Pro Val Lys Gly Met Thr Ala Asp Asp
                260                265                270

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<210> 69
 <211> 2263
 <212> DNA
 <213> Simian sp.

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<400> 69
cgctctctc ccccccttc tctagcagta gccttcttaa tgtagtttaa tggctttaca 60
aagaaagcca ggcagaggag cacttctcag tggctgtggt cggaccatga cctagctgac 120
catgaacttg gaagggttg aatgatagc agttctgac gtcattgtgc tttttgttaa 180
attattggaa cagtttggc gattgaagc aggtttagaa gacagcgttg aagatgaact 240
ggagatggcc actgtcaggc atcgccctga ggccttgag cttctggaag cccagagcaa 300
atttaccaa gaaagacttc agatccttta 'cagaggattt aagaacgaat gccccagtg 360
tgttgtaaat gaagaaacct tcaaagagat ttactcgag ttctttccac agggagactc 420
tacaacatat gcacatttgc tgttcaatgc gtttgatacg gaccacaatg gagctgtgag 480
tttcgaggat ttcacaaag gtctttccat tttgctccgg gggacagtac aagaaaaact 540
caattgggca tttatctgt atgatataaa taaagatggc tacatcacta aagaggaat 600
gcttgatata atgaagcaa tatcgacat gatgggtaaa tgtacatatc ctgtctctca 660
agaagatgca cccagacaac acgtcgaaac attttttcag aaaatggaca aaaaataaga 720
tgggggtgtt accatagatg agttcattga aagctgccaa aaagatgaaa acataatgag 780
ctccatgag ctctttgaaa atgtgattta acttgtcaac tagatcctga atccaacaga 840
caaatgtgaa ctattctacc acccttaaag tcggagctac cacttttagc atagattgct 900
cagcttgaca ctgaagcata ttatgcaaac aagctttgtt ttaatatataa gcaatcccca 960
aaagatttga gtttctcagt tataaatttg catcctttcc ataatgccac tgagttcatg 1020
ggatgttcta actcatttca tactctgtga atattcaaaa gtaatagaat ctggcatata 1080
gtttatttga ttccttagcc atgggattat tgaggcttcc acatatacgt gattttaaaa 1140
taccagtgtt ttttgcact catttgatg tattcagtc taggattttg aatggttttc 1200
taatatactg acatctgcac ttaatttcca gaaattaat taattttcat gtctgaatgc 1260
tgtaattcca tttatatac ttaagtaaac aaataagatt actacaatta aacacatagt 1320
tccagtttct atggccttca ctcccaacct tctattagaa attaatttta tctggtattt 1380
ttaaacattt aaaaatttat catcagatat cagcatatgc ctaattatgc ctaatgaaac 1440
ttaataagca ttaattttc catcatacat tatagtcagg gcctatatac tatatataat 1500

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tttggaattg tttaatctta caggetgttt tccattgtat catcaagtgg aagttcaaga 1560
cggcacataa caaaacaagg atgtttacag acatatgcaa aggttcagga tatctatcct 1620
ccagtatatg ttaatgctta ataacaagta atcctaacag cattaaaaggc caaatctgtc 1680
ctctttcccc tgacttctct acagcatgtt tatattacaa gccattcagg gacaagaaa 1740
ccttgactac cccactgtct actaggaaca aacaaacagc aagcaaaatt cactttgaaa 1800
gcaccagtgg ttccattaca ttgacaacta ctaccaagat tcagtagaaa ataagtgtct 1860
aacaactaat ccagattaca atatgattta gtgcatcata aaattccaac aattcagatt 1920
atttttaatc acctcagcca caactgtaaa gttgccacat tactaaagac acacacatcg 1980
tccttgtttt gtagaaatat cacaaagacc aagaggctac agaaggagga aatttgcaac 2040
tgtctttgca acaataaatc aggtatctat tctggtgtag agataggatg ttgaaagctg 2100
ccctgctatc accagtgtag aaattaagag tagtacaata catgtacact gaaatttgcc 2160
atcgcgtgtt tgtgtaaact caatgtgcac attttgtatt tcaaaaagaa aaaaataaag 2220
caaaataaaa tgtttataac tctaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 2263

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<210> 70

<211> 229

<212> PRT

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 70

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Met Asn Leu Glu Gly Leu Glu Met Ile Ala Val Leu Ile Val Ile Val
  1             5             10             15

```

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Leu Phe Val Lys Leu Leu Glu Gln Phe Gly Leu Ile Glu Ala Gly Leu
          20             25             30

```

```

Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala Thr Val Arg His Arg
          35             40             45

```

```

Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys
          50             55             60

```

```

Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly
          65             70             75             80

```

```

Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Tyr Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro
          85             90             95

```

```

Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp
          100            105            110

```

```

Thr Asp His Asn Gly Ala Val Ser Phe Glu Asp Phe Ile Lys Gly Leu
          115            120            125

```

```

Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Lys Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe
          130            135            140

```

Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile Thr Lys Glu Glu Met
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met Gly Lys Cys Thr Tyr
 165 170 175
 Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His Val Glu Thr Phe Phe
 180 185 190
 Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe
 195 200 205
 Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met Arg Ser Met Gln Leu
 210 215 220
 Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
 225

<210> 71

<211> 2259

<212> DNA

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 71

gtcgacagac gccctggcc ggtggactcc tgagtcttac tctgcaccc tgcgtcccca 60
 gacatgaatg tgaggagagt ggaaagcatt tcggctcagc tggaggaggc cagctccaca 120
 ggcggtttcc tgtatgctca gaacagcacc aagcgcagca ttaaagagcg gctcatgaag 180
 ctcttgccct gctcagctgc caaacatcgc tctcctgcta ttcaaacag cgtggaagat 240
 gaactggaga tggccactgt caggcatcgg cctgaggccc ttgagcttct ggaagcccag 300
 agcaaattta ccaagaaaga gcttcagatc ctttacagag gatttaagaa cgaatgcccc 360
 agtgggtgtg ttaatgaaga aacctcaaaa gagatttact cgcagttctt tccacaggga 420
 gactctacaa catatgcaca ttttctgttc aatgcgtttg atacggacca caatggagct 480
 gtgagtttgc aggatttcat caaaggtctt tccattttgc tccggggggac agtacaagaa 540
 aaactcaatt gggcatttaa tctgtatgat ataaataaag atggctacat cactaaagag 600
 gaaatgcttg atataatgaa agcaatatac gacatgatgg gtaaatgtac atatcctgtc 660
 ctcaaaaag atgcaccag acaacacgtc gaaacatttt ttcagaaaat ggacaaaaat 720
 aaagatgggg ttgttaccat agatgagttc attgaaagct gccaaaaaga tgaaaaacata 780
 atgcgctcca tgcagctett tgaaaatgtg atttaacttg tcaactagat cctgaatcca 840
 acagacaaa gtgaactatt ctaccaccct taaagtcgga gctaccactt tttagcataga 900
 ttgctcagct tgacactgaa gcatattatg caaacaagct ttgttttaat ataaagcaat 960
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ataatgtttt attgattcct tagccatggg attattgagg ctttcacata tcagtgtatt 1140
 taaaataacca gtgttttttt ctactcattt gtagtgatcc agtcctagga ttttgaatgg 1200
 ttttctaata tactgacatc tgcatttaatt ttccagaaat taaattaatt ttcattgtctg 1260
 aatgtgttaa ttccatttat atactttaag taaacaaata agattactac aattaaacac 1320
 atagtgtocag tttctatggc cttcacttcc caccttctat tagaaattaa ttttatctgg 1380
 tattttttaa catttaaaaa tttatcatca gatatcagca tatgcctaatt tatgcctaatt 1440
 gaaacttaatt aagcatttaa ttttccatca tacattatag tcaaggccta tatactatat 1500
 ataatttttg atttgtttta ttttacaggc tgttttccat tgtatcatca agtgggaagt 1560
 caagacggca tcaacaaaaa caaggatgtt tacagacata tgcaagggt caggatatct 1620
 atcctccagt atagttaatt gcttaataac aagtaatcct aacagcatta aaggccaaat 1680
 ctgtctctct tccctgact tccttacagc atgtttatat tacaagccat tcagggacaa 1740
 agaaaccttg actaccccac tgtctactag gaacaaacaa acagcaagca aaattcactt 1800
 tgaaagcacc agtgggtcca ttacattgac aactactacc aagattcagt agaaaaaag 1860
 tgcacaacaa ctaatccaga ttacaatatg atttagtgca tcataaaaatt ccaacaatto 1920
 agattatttt taatcacctc agccacaact gtaaaagttgc cacattacta aagacacaca 1980
 catcgctcct gttttgtaga aatatcacia agaccaagag gctacagaag gaggaattt 2040
 gcaactgtct ttgcaacaat aaatcaggta tctattctgg ttagagata ggatgttgaa 2100
 agctgccttg ctatcaccag ttagaaatt aagagtagta caatacatgt acactgaaat 2160
 ttgcatctgc gtgtttgtgt aaactcaatg tgcacatttt gtatttcaaa aagaaaaaat 2220
 aaaagcaaaa taaaatgtta aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 2259

<210> 72

<211> 250

<212> PRT

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 72

Met Asn Val Arg Arg Val Glu Ser Ile Ser Ala Gln Leu Glu Glu Ala
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Thr Gly Gly Phe Leu Tyr Ala Gln Asn Ser Thr Lys Arg Ser
 20 25 30

Ile Lys Glu Arg Leu Met Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Ser Ala Ala Lys Thr
 35 40 45

Ser Ser Pro Ala Ile Gln Asn Ser Val Glu Asp Glu Leu Glu Met Ala
 50 55 60

Thr Val Arg His Arg Pro Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Leu Glu Ala Gln Ser
 65 70 75 80

Lys Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Ile Leu Tyr Arg Gly Phe Lys Asn
85 90 95

Glu Cys Pro Ser Gly Val Val Asn Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Tyr
100 105 110

Ser Gln Phe Phe Pro Gln Gly Asp Ser Thr Thr Tyr Ala His Phe Leu
115 120 125

Phe Asn Ala Phe Asp Thr Asp His Asn Gly Ala Val Ser Phe Glu Asp
130 135 140

Phe Ile Lys Gly Leu Ser Ile Leu Leu Arg Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Lys
145 150 155 160

Leu Asn Trp Ala Phe Asn Leu Tyr Asp Ile Asn Lys Asp Gly Tyr Ile
165 170 175

Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Met Lys Ala Ile Tyr Asp Met Met
180 185 190

Gly Lys Cys Thr Tyr Pro Val Leu Lys Glu Asp Ala Pro Arg Gln His
195 200 205

Val Glu Thr Phe Phe Gln Lys Met Asp Lys Asn Lys Asp Gly Val Val
210 215 220

Thr Ile Asp Glu Phe Ile Glu Ser Cys Gln Lys Asp Glu Asn Ile Met
225 230 235 240

Arg Ser Met Gln Leu Phe Glu Asn Val Ile
245 250

<210> 73

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Simian sp.

<400> 73

Ser Asn Ala Lys Ala Val Glu Thr Asp Val
1 5 10